THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1829. NO. 19.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

ON SALE
At the City Auction Room,
No. 46 Wood Street.

LARGE and small *Porter Bottles*, of a superior quality.
Hollow *Glass-Ware*, assort'd.
Window *Glass* of all sizes,
Juniatta Nails and Brads, do
do and common Rolled Iron,
Nail, Spike and Deck Rods,
Iron *Tea-Kettles, Sad-Irons*,
Pig and Bar Lead—Rifle Powder,
Writing and Wrapping Paper.
ALSO
300 kegs prime Kentucky Tobacco,
500 Boxes superior do segars,
A few do *Stone's* superior Grass and Corn Scythes' together with
100 French Post Bedsteads, a superior article made in the state of New York.
36 Breakfast tables,—Bureaus,
Common and Fancy Chairs asst'd.

And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or City acceptances.

J. HANSON.

May 29—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCER,
Front, bewzen Market and Wood Streets,

HAS received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from N. Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

WHISKEY, FLOUR, SCORCHED SALTS, RAGS, &c. will be taken in Barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

CALEB LEE,
DRAPER AND TAILOR.
Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1829—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
The Western Farmers' Almanac
FOR THE YEAR 1830.
Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.
ALSO,
A German Almanac,
(A continuation of Goeb's,)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD, at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Porcelain Teeth.

DOCT. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, having during his late visit to the Eastern cities acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones.

Doct. E. M. has it in his power to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18.—tf.

LOTS
In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF Philadelphia, daily make insurance against loss or damage by FIRE on HOUSES and MERCHANDISE. Job Facon, Secretary, No. 101, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

GEO. COCHRAN, Agent,
No. 26, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

April 25—tf

EDUCATION.

MY EVENING SCHOOL will be open for the reception of Students, on Wednesday, the 14th instant.

☞Apply at the School Room, No. 56, Third Street.—Terms moderate.

JOHN M'NEVIN, *Instructer.*

Pittsburgh, Oct. 16, 1829.—tf

JUST RECEIVED,
By Wetmore & Havens,
No. 97 MARKET STREET,

AN extensive addition to their stock, of complete sets of plain gold and ornamented China Tea Ware, China Coffee Bowls and Saucers; China Teas; Butter Cans; Honey Plates; Bowls, Pitchers; Cake and Tea Plates; Ornaments; Blancmange Molds; Toast-racks, &c.

A new and splendid style of Dining and Chamber Ware. Also, a good assortment of Britania Ware.

All which they offer for sale, on better terms than have ever been offered west of the mountains, and equally as good as can be obtained in Philadelphia, Baltimore, or New York.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1829.—tf.

English Reader and Vocabulary

THE subscribers have recently published Bentley's revised and improved edition of the English Reader; with the addition of a Vocabulary annexed to the work; containing all the words used in the English Reader, *divided, accented, defined*, and the part of speech annexed; arranged in *alphabetical* order; adapted to the orthography and *pronunciation of Walker*: with a *Key* representing the different sounds of the vowels referred to by the figures:—To which is added a catalogue of the *proper names* contained in the English Reader, pronounced according to Mr. Walker's rules for the pronunciation of proper names:—Likewise a general *summary* of the *Globe*; containing a list of the different *countries*, and their population, the number of *square miles*; the number of *inhabitants* to each square mile; the *chief cities*, the form of *government* and prevailing *religion*.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Oct 17—tf

AUCTION SALES.
P. M'KENNA,
AUCTIONEER,

No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1828—tf

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND.

THE subscribers having established the following well known fast sailing coppered SHIPS in the trade between this port, BELFAST and LONDONDERRY, they will succeed each other in sailing throughout the year.

Ship BENJ. RUSH, Captain Henry Duff,
" ULYSSES, " John Myres,
" DUMFRIES, " Joseph Harvey,

These ships being all of the first class, and roomy between decks, and commanded by captains experienced in the Passenger Trade, those who come out by them may rely on every comfort which can be provided. Persons residing in any part of this country wishing to send for their friends from either ENGLAND, IRELAND, or SCOTLAND, can secure a certain passage by calling personally on the subscribers, or by application to their agents, Messrs. R. GALWAY & Co. Pittsburgh.

WM. & THOS. ADAIR.

Baltimore, July, 1829.—2aw.6mo.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.
Manufactured by S Broadmeadow & Co.

THIS Steel will bear a *welding heat*, and is *tempered* or *hardened as the Crowly Steel*, and we warrant it as equal to the *best* English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.

May 15—1y.

GEORGE GOLDER,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

REFER TO

Messrs John Dillon & Son, Mr. James Raguet, J. S. Copeland, D. Convers, } *Zanesville.*
K'Kee Clark & Co. Richard Bowen, Mason & M'Donough, John D. Davis, } *Pittsburgh.*
Jno. Golder, Esq.—*Philadelphia.*
Col. Noah Zane, Knox & M'Kee: Zane & Pentoney, } *Wheeling.*
A. Golder,—*Baltimore.*
Wheeler & Chamberlain,—Cincinnati.

January 27, 1829.—1y.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co.

Feb. 27—tf.

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street: Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner of Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

April 14—tf

Steam Mill Flour, &c. &c.

300 barrels fresh Steam Mill FLOUR;
40,000 lbs. pig LEAD, from Fever River;
5,000 lbs. bar LEAD;
15,000 lbs. SHOT, assorted numbers;
For sale by
ALLEN & GRANT.

July 21, 1829.

ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE. In two volumes. "For a light, free, flowing, and truly feminine style, we know not where to look for Mrs. Charles Gore's equal among living female writers, or her superior among dead ones. She is a charming writer, and one who will not easily find a rival, except in—herself. In other words, she, and she only, is the writer who can make us forget the pleasure which we have received from these 'Romances of Real Life.'"—*Court Jour.*

Just received and for sale by
HOLDSHIP & SON.

Sept. 18.—tf.

WALLACE & BEGGES,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS
No 29, Market, Corner of 2nd Street,

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large and most splendid assortment of
WATCHES,
Jewellery, & Fancy Goods,
of every description, viz: Gold and Silver Chronometers, Patent Lever, Lapine, Repeating, and Plain WATCHES, JEWELLERY of the latest fashion, with a general assortment of goods in their line of business. They are now prepared to sell *Wholesale or Retail*, on very accommodating terms.

Constantly on hand watch and clock Tools and Materials—wholesale and retail.

June 26, 1829.

HENRY JONES & CO.
No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

INDEMNITY FOR LOSS BY
FIRE.
The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia,

LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire—

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores, and other Buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandise upon the land or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.

Applications made at the office, No. 163 1-2 Chestnut-street, third door below Fifth-street, either personally or by letter, with description of the property, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES N. BANCKER,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.—3mo

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Allegheny Town

August 25, 1826.—tf.

Damask Table Cloths.

SIX, eight and ten quarters, of any length that may be required, wove by Thomas Brown, for sale at the DOMESTIC WARE HOUSE, No. 26, Wood street. Also

Towne's Diaper Table Linen.

Orders for the above addressed to the subscriber will receive prompt attention.

GEO. COCHRAN of Richd.
March 5—tf Agent, P. M. A.

PROVISIONS, &c. &c.

300 barrels fresh FLOUR,
50,000 pounds BACON.
100 barrels WHISKEY,
100 do prime PORK,
100 do MACKEREL,
75 hhds. } SUGAR,
100 bls. }
100 bales COTTON.
few casks Muskrat Skins, just received from Fever River,
For sale by
ALLEN & GRANT.

July 17, 1829.—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN. } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

SHOES & LEATHER.
JAMES H. DAILY
NO. 75, WOOD STREET,

Has just received a general assortment of
BOOTS & SHOES,
Of every description, purchased at the Eastern Market, within the last month. His stock now consists of a choice variety.

ALSO—*A QUANTITY OF*
LEATHER,
Of various kinds; and having made arrangements to be regularly supplied from the eastward, with the above articles, he will be enabled to dispose of them to country merchants and others, on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 23—tf t.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of
MACHINE CARDS,
From the Manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for Cotton Cards will be punctually attended to.

WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No. 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞For further particulars and terms of sale apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826—tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW
PAPERS,
Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf

Woollen & Cotton Goods.

THE Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association have received from the manufacturers, *at educed prices*,

Blue, Brown, Black and Mixed Broad Cloths.
Flannels assorted colors, and Cassinetts,
Plaids, Checks, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c.

On hand—TABLE LINEN and CARPETS.
No. 26 Wood street.
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1829.
Pittsburgh manufactured FILES of a superior quality for sale as above.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

Gentlemen's Clothing also scoured in the neatest manner.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hansen, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN.

June 23, 1829.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE assortment of superior *ivory handled KNIVES and FORKS*, in sets; Nut Crackers, silver and plated Butter Knives; plated Tea and Table Spoons; plated Casters and Candlesticks; Astral, Stand, Chamber and Liverpool Lamps; superior Mantel Ornaments, &c. &c.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, July 21—wtf

Flaxseed Meal, or Ground Oil Cake,

A VERY cheap and superior article of food for cows, horses, &c. will be delivered at any place in the city, at 75 cents per barrel, or sold very low at the mill, by the barrel. Orders may be left at the store of M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Front street, or at the Oil Mill, in Bayardstown.

Oct. 23.—6tw

J. HANSON,
Auctioneer, and Commission Merchant,
No. 46, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

IS now opening extensive consignments of choice seasonable
British, French, India, and Domestic
DRY GOODS:
Together with a quantity of
Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, &c.

All of which (having been selected with much care, in *Philadelphia, New-York*, and *Baltimore*,) will be sold, by *Package* or *Piece*, at *Private Sale*, on accommodating terms. Country merchants are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

PUBLIC SALES continued, as usual, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and every *Saturday evening*, at half past 6.

BOOKS.

The City Auction Room is also constantly supplied with an extensive collection of Miscellaneous, School and Blank BOOKS, which may be had at private sale at auction prices.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1829—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,
MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish, and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 23—tf.

Pine Creek Iron Works.
For Sale,

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS, ISAAC LIGHTNER, JOHN S. RIDDLE, } Assignees of Ekin & Ledlie.

March 27—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

Cheap Hardware.

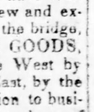
THE subscribers being about to remove from this place, are selling off their stock, comprising a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c. for cash or approved acceptances. A large number of the goods are entirely new, having been imported into the city of Philadelphia only last month, where they were bought at the lowest possible rates. Country merchants and others, will therefore have an opportunity of making their purchases at very reduced prices, by calling on the subscribers, who are anxious to close their business forthwith.

JAMES H. CRESSON & Co.
67 *Wood-street, Pittsburgh.*

Sept. 11, 1829.—w3m

For Sale,

THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store, and being an eligible stand for business.



Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

THE METROPOLITAN;
OR, CATHOLIC MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Jesus Christ yesterday, and to-day: and he is the same forever.—Heb. xiii. 9.

"Hanc Fidem quem nunc habemus omnes Fideles qui nos præcesserunt a prisciis temporibus habuerunt."—Lanefranc Contr. Berengo.

"The faith which we profess, was held by all the faithful who have preceded us from the earliest times."

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE, dedicated to Religion and Literature, is about to be issued from this Metropolis. The circumstances under which it takes its origin, are of a nature, at once, to promise it success, and secure its continuance. Approved by the Most Rev. Archbishop—depending on the exertions, science and talents of the Clergy of Maryland, and of the Union, it cannot fail to be conducted in an able and interesting manner. Differing in its character from those religious papers which have already been established, it will neither interfere with their design, nor tend, in any way, to impede their circulation. Its object is, indeed, the same: the dispersion of truth—the dissemination of knowledge—and the vindication of those doctrines and usages of the Church, which have been, and are still, not unfrequently, misrepresented. In pursuing this object, it will be necessary to have recourse to arguments and facts: which, while they strengthen the tenets of the Catholic Church, must tend to the refutation of those of all others. But while these arguments and facts are appealed to, it shall be done with mildness and forbearance, conformably to the spirit of true Charity, on which Religion is essentially founded. The Metropolitan will be divided into four heads, viz:—Religious, Literary, Miscellaneous, Poetical. It will be published monthly in Baltimore, by P. Blenkinsop—the first number will appear in January, 1830. It will be printed in 8vo. on good paper, and forwarded to subscribers through the Post Office. Terms $4 per annum—payable half yearly in advance.

November 17, 1829.—4tw

LOOK AT THIS!☞—All persons having Summer and Winter Hydrants, are requested to make use of the lower cock, by using the lever at the top of the hydrant, and leave the other cock open during the winter season, to prevent their freezing. Nov. 13—3t

☞*NEW FUR AND CAP STORE,*
No. 66 Wood Street, 2d door above Fourth.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened the above Store, and has now on hand a large assortment of
CAPS,
Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. The following form a part of the Stock, viz:—Sup. Dyed Otter, Dyed Fur Seal, Nat'l do. Dyed Muskrat, Patent Leather Morocco, Dyed Raccoon, Dyed and Natural Nutria, Black Hair Seal, Grey do., Cloth, Imperial Seal, &c. &c. CAPS. Misses' Chinchilla, Fur Seal, and Muskrat TURBANS. FUR COLLARS, TOBACCO POUCHES, and Patent Leather STOCKS.

LILLIBRIDGE'S PATENT
COMPOSITION HINGE STOCKS.
JOHN SIBBET.

N. B.—Country Merchants supplied on the most reasonable terms. ☞FURS and SKINS BOUGHT, or taken in exchange.

October 6—6t.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Executors.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf.

☞*Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to *English Blister Steel*, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVEL,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

THOMPSON & MILLER
Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of
DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf

Poetry.

From the Village Record.

No one of correct taste can read the lines which follow, without feeling that a charming picture of rustic happiness and humble life is sketched, in a manner which Goldsmith or Burns would have been forward to praise, and proud to imitate.

I once knew a ploughman, Bob Fletcher his name,
Who was old and was ugly, and so was his dame;
Yet they lived quite contented, and free from all strife,
Bob Fletcher, the ploughman, and Judy, his wife.

As the morn streak'd the east, and the night fled away,
They would rise up to labor, refresh'd for the day;
The song of the lark, as it rose on the gale,
Found Bob at the plough, and his wife at the pail.

A neat little cottage in front of a grove,
Where in youth they first gave their young hearts up to love,
Was the solace of age, and to them doubly dear,
As it called up the past with a smile or a tear.

Each tree had its thought, and the vow could impart,
That mingled, in youth, the warm wish of the heart;
The thorn was still there, and the blossoms it bore,
And the song from its top seem'd the same as before.

When the curtain of night over nature was spread,
And Bob had return'd from his plough to his shed,
Like the dove on her nest, had reposed from all care,
If his wife and his youngsters, contented, were there.

I have passed by his door when the evening was gray,
And the hill and the landscape were fading away,
And have heard from the cottage, with grateful surprise,
The voice of thanksgiving, like incense, arise.

And I thought on the proud, who would look down with scorn,
On the neat little cottage, the grove, and the thorn,
And felt that the riches and follies of life
Were dross, to contentment like Bob and his wife.

Miscellany.

From Ackermann's Forget Me Not, for 1830.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

BY THE OLD SAILOR.

"What do you say to get some of the worthy old blues, my messmate,"—(Dick is a pensioner)—"and spin out a yarn or two about the shattered old hulks in Greenwich moorings?"

"Say no more, say no more!" exclaimed I; "it shall be done directly."

"And get 'em printed in one of your periodicals!" continued Dick.

"The very thing, the very thing!"

Greenwich Hospital; A Series of Naval Sketches.

Ay, there it is!—the grand depository of human fragments—the snug harbor for *docked* remnants—Greenwich Hospital! Who is there that has stood on that fine terrace, when the calm of evening has shed its influence on the spirit, and nature's pencil, intermingling light and shade, has graced the landscape with its various tints, without feeling delighted at the spectacle? No sound is heard to break the stillness of the hour, save where the sea-boy trills his plaintive ditty, studious to grace the turnings of his song; for it was his mother taught it him, and her he strives to imitate.—To him the tide rolls on unheeded; he sees not the tall mast, the drooping sail; ah, no! his heart is in the cottage where he knew his first affection, when, with a smile of infantile delight, he drew his nourishment from that fond bosom lately bedewed with tears at parting. Who is there that has not exulted in the scene, when the proud ship has spread her canvass to the breeze, to carry forth the produce of our country to distant lands; or, when returning to her own home shores, laden with the luxuries of foreign climes, the gallant tars have "hailed each well-known object with delight!" Ay, there they stand! the veterans of the ocean, bidding defiance to the frowns of fate, although they are moored in *tiers*. They are critics too—*deep* critics; but they cannot fancy the steam-vessel, with a chimney for a mast, and a long line of smoke for a pendant. These are the men that Smollet pictured—the Jack Rattlins and the Tom Pipes of former years. Ay, those were *rattling* days, and *piping* times! There is no place on earth, except Greenwich, in which we can now meet with them, or find the weather roll or the lee-lurch to perfection. They are all thorough-bred; and a thorough-bred seaman is one of the drollest compounds in existence; a mixture of all that is ludicrous and grave—of undaunted courage and silly fear. I do not mean the every-day sailor, but the bold, daring, interpid man-of-war's man; him who in the time of action, pointed his wit and his gun together, without a fear of either missing fire. He has a language peculiarly his own, and his figures of rhetoric are perfect reef-knots to the understanding of a landsman. If he speaks of his ship, his eloquence surpasses the oration of a Demosthenes, and he revels in the luxuriance of metaphor. The same powers of elocution, with precisely the same terms, are applied to his wife, and it is a matter of doubt which engrosses the greatest portion of his affection; to him they are both *lady-ships*. Hear him expatiate on his *little barkey*, as he calls his wooden island, though she may be able to carry a hundred and fifty guns, and a crew of a thousand men.—"Oh! she is the fleetest of the fleet—sits on the water like a duck—stands under her canvass as stiff as a crutch—and turns to windward like a witch!" Of his wife he observes, "What a clear run from stem to stern! She carries her t'gallants through every breeze, and in turning hank for hank never misses stays." He will point to the bows of his ship, and swear she is as sharp as a wedge, never stops at a sea, but goes smack through all. He looks at his wife, admires her head-gear and bowlines, compares her eyes to dolphin-strikers, boasts of her fancy and fashion pieces, and declares that she darts along with all the grace of a bonnetta. When he parts with his wife to go on a cruise, no tear moistens his cheek; there is the honest pressure of the hand, the fervent kiss, and then he claps on the topsail halliards, or walks round at the capstan to the lively sounds of music. But when he quits his ship, the being he has rigged with his own fingers, that has stood under him in many a dark and trying hour, whilst the wild waves have dashed over them with relentless fury,—then—then—the scuppers of his heart are unplugged, and overflow with the soft droppings of sensibility. How often has he stood upon that deck and eyed the swelling sails, lest the breezes of heaven should visit their "face too roughly!" How many hours has he stood at that helm, and watched her coming up and falling off! and when the roaring billows have threatened to ingulf her in the bubbling foam of the dark waters, he had eased her to the sea with all the tender anxiety that a mother feels for her darling child. With what pride has he beheld her top the mountain wave, and climb the rolling swell, while every groan of labor that she gave carried a taught strain upon his own heart strings!

Place confidence in what he says, and he will use no deception: doubt his word, and he will indulge you with some of the purest rodomontade that ingenious fancy can invest. He will swear that he had a messmate who knew the man in the moon, and on one occasion went hand-over-hand up a rainbow to pay him a visit. He himself was once a powder monkey in the Volcano bomb, and will tell you a story of his falling asleep in the mortar at the bombardment of Toulon, and his body being discharged from its mouth instead of a *carcass*. With all the precision of an engineer, he will describe his evolutions in the air when they fired him off, and the manner in which he was saved from being dashed to pieces in his fall.

All this he repeats without a smile upon his countenance—and he expects you to believe it; but you may soon balance the account; for, tell him what absurdity you will, he receives it with the utmost credulity, and is convinced of its truth. His courage is undoubted, for he will stand on the deck undismayed, amidst the blood and slaughter of battle; yet on shore he is seized with indescribable apprehensions at the sight of a coffin. The wailings of distress find a ready passport to his heart, but to disguise the real motives which prompt immediate aid, he swears that the object of his charity does not deserve a copper, yet gives a pound, with only this provision, that the individual relieved does not bother him about gratitude.—You may know him from a thousand: for though in his dress conspicuously neat, and his standing and running rigging in exact order, yet they are arranged with a certain careless ease, as if he had but just come down from reefing topsails. The truck at the mast head does not sit better than his tarpawling hat, neither does the shoe upon the pea of the anchor fit tighter than his long-quartered pumps. Grog is his ambrosia, his *nec-tar*, and he takes it cold, without sugar, that he may have the full smack of the rum.

And these are the characters at Greenwich Hospital, who after fighting the battles of their country, are honored with a palace. Oh, it was a proud display of national gratitude to such brave defenders! England has been compared to a huge marine animal, a sort of lobster, whose ports were its mouths, and whose navy formed its claws. What, then, is Greenwich but a receptacle for superannuated claws? I dearly love to get amongst them—nearly two thousand shattered emblems of Britain's triumphs. Then, to see them strolling about the Park, luxuriating on its green mossy banks, or holding strange converse with the deer, they always remind me, in their blue dresses, of bachelor's buttons, springing from the sward.

"You were with Nelson then?" said I to a pensioner with whom I had entered into conversation. He was a short, thickset man, apparently between sixty and seventy years of age; and, as he hobbled along on his wooden leg, he strongly reminded me of a heavy-laden Indiaman with a heel to port, rolling down before the wind from the Cape of Good Hope to Saint Helena. His countenance was one of mild benevolence; and yet there was a daring in his look that told at once a tale of unsubdued and noble intrepidity whilst the deep bronze upon his skin was finely contrasted with the silky white locks which hung straggling on his brow.

"You were with Nelson!" said I.

"I was, your honor," he replied; "and those were the proudest days of my life. I was with him when he bore up out of the line off Cape St. Vincent, and saved old Jarvis from disgrace. I was in his ship too—the Victory—fighting on the same quarter deck."

This was spoken with such an air of triumph that the old man's features were lightened up with animation; it called to his remembrance scenes in which he had shared the glory of the day and saved his country. His eye sparkled with delight, as if he again saw the British ensigns floating in the breeze, as the proud signal for conquest, or was laboring at the oar, with his darling chief like a tutelar deity of old, guiding the boat through the yielding element, and leading on to some daring and desperate enterprise. At this moment I felt somewhat of a mischievous inclination to try the veteran's temper, and therefore remarked: "Nelson was a brave man, no doubt, but then he was tyrannical and cruel."

The hoary tar stopped, and looked me full in the face; a storm was gathering in his heart, or rather, like a vessel taken aback in a sudden squall, he stood perplexed which way to scud. But it was only for a moment; and as his features relaxed their sternness, he replied: "No matter, your honor!—no matter! You have been kind to me and mine, and I'm no dog to bite the hand that helped me in adversity."

This seemed to be uttered with the mingling emotions of defiance and melancholy; and, to urge him further, I continued:—"But, my friend, what can you say of the treatment poor Carraccioli experienced? You remember that I suppose?"

"I do, indeed!" he replied. "Poor old man! how earnestly he pleaded for the few short days which nature at the utmost could have allowed him! But, sir," added he grasping my arm, "do you know what it is to have a fiend at the helm, who, when Humanity cries "Port!" will clap it hard a-starboard in spite of you?—one who, in loveliness and fascination, is like an angel of light, but whose heart resembles an infernal machine, ready to explode whenever passion touches the secret spring of vengeance?"

I had merely put the question to him by way of joke, little expecting the result; but I had to listen to a tale of horror.

"You give a pretty picture, truly, old friend," said I, "And, pray, who may this fiend be?"

"A woman, your honor; one full of smiles and sweetness; but she could gaze with indifference on a deed of blood, and exult over the victim her perfidy betrayed. It is a long story; but I must tell it you, that you may not think Nelson was cruel or unjust. His generous heart was deceived, and brought a stain upon the British flag, which he afterwards washed out with his blood. Obedience is the test of a seaman's duty—to reverence his king, and to fight for his country. This I have done, and therefore speak without fear, though I know nothing of parliaments and politics. Well, your honor, it was at the time when there was a mutiny among the people of Naples; and prince Carraccioli joined one of the parties against the court; but afterwards a sort of amnesty, or *dammification*, I think they call it, was passed, by way of pardon to the rebels, many of whom surrendered; but they were all made prisoners, and numbers of them were executed.

"Well, one day I was standing at the gangway getting the barge's sails ready, when a shore boat came along side, full of people who were making a terrible noise. At last they brought a venerable old man up the side: he was dressed as a peasant, and his arms were pinioned so tight behind that he seemed to be suffering considerable pain. As soon as they had all reached the deck, the rabble gathered round him, some cursing, others buffeting, and one wretch, unmindful of his gray hairs, spat upon him. This was too much to see and not to speak about; the man was their prisoner, and they had him secure—the very nature of his situation should have been sufficient protection; so I gave the unmannerly fellow a tap with this little fist"—holding up a hand like a sledge-hammer—"and sent him flying into the boat again without the aid of a rope. 'Well done, Jack!" exclaimed a young midshipman, who is now a post captain; 'well done, my boy! I owe you a glass of grog for that; it was the best summerset I ever saw in my life.'—'Thank you for your *glass* o' grog, sir,' said I; 'you see I've made a *tumbler* already.' And indeed, your honor, he spun head over heels, head over heels, astonishingly clever. I was brought up to the quarter-deck for it to be sure, because they said I had used the *why-hit-armis*; but I soon convinced them I had only used my fist, and the young officer who saw the transaction stood my friend, and so I got off.

"Well, there stood the old man as firm as the rock of Gibralter, not a single feature betraying the anguish he must have felt. His face was turned away from the quarter deck, and his head was uncovered in the presence of his enemies. The Neapolitans still kept up an incessant din, which brought the first lieutenant to the gangway: he advanced behind the prisoner, and, pushing aside the abusive rabble, swore at them pretty fiercely for their inhumanity, although, at the same time seizing the old man roughly, he brought him in his front. 'What traitor have we here?' exclaimed the lieutenent; but checking himself on viewing the mild countenance of the prisoner, he gazed more intently upon him. 'Eh, no—it surely cannot be—and yet it is—his hat was instantly removed, with every token of respect, as he continued—'it is the prince!'

"The old man with calm dignity, bowed his hoary head to the salute, and at this moment Nelson himself, who had been disturbed by the shouting of the captors, came from his cabin on the deck. He advanced quickly to the scene, and called out in his hasty way when vexed, 'Am I to be eternally annoyed by the confusion these fellows create? What is the matter here?' But when his eye had caught the time-and-toilworn features of the prisoner, he sprung forward, and with his own hands commenced unbinding the cords. 'Monsters!' said he, 'is it thus that age should be treated?—Cowards! do you fear a weak and unarmed old man?—Honored prince, I grieve to see you degraded and injured by such baseness; and now,' he added, as the last turn released his arms, 'dear Carraccioli, you are free!' I thought a tear rolled down Nelson's cheek, as he cast loose the lashing, which having finished, he took the prince's hand, and they both walked aft together.

"They say the devil knows precisely the *nick* of time when the most mischief is to be done, and so it happened now, for a certain lady followed Nelson to the deck, and approached him with her usual bewitching smile. But oh! your honor, how soon was that smile changed to the black scowl of a dæmon, when she pierced the disguise of the peasant, and recognized the prince, who, on some particular occasion at court, had thwarted her views and treated her with indignity. It had never been forgiven, and now—he was in her power. Forcibly she grasped Nelson by the arm, and led him to the cabin.

"His doom is sealed," said one of the lieutenants, conversing in an under tone with a brother officer—'no power on earth can save him.' 'On earth!' rejoined the other, 'no, nor in the air, nor in the ocean, for I suspect he will meet his death in the one, and find his grave in the other.'—'Yet, surely,' said the surgeon, who came up, 'Nelson will remember his former friendship for the prince, who once served under him. Every sympathetic feeling which is dear to a noble mind, must operate to avert his death.' 'All the virtues in your medicine chest, doctor,' rejoined the first, 'would not preserve him many hours from destruction, unless you could pour an opiate on the deadly malignity of'———here he put his finger upon his lip and walked away.

"Well, your honor, the old man was given up to his bitter foes, who went through the mockery of a court martial; for they condemned him first and tried him afterwards. In vain he implored for mercy; in vain he pleaded the proclamation, and pointed to his hoary head; in vain he solicited the mediation of Nelson, for a revengeful fury had taken possession of his better purposes, and damned the rising tide of generosity in the hero's soul; in vain he implored the pardon and intercession of ———; but here I follow the example of my officer, and lay my finger on my lip.

"A few hours more, and the brave old man, the veteran prince, in his eightieth year, hung suspended from the fore-yard-arm of a ship he had once commanded. Never shall I forget the burst of indignation with which the signal gun was heard by our crew, and a simultaneous execration was uttered fore and aft.

"Well the barge was manned, and away we pulled, with Nelson and the lady, around the ship where the unfortunate prince was hanging. He had no cap upon his head, nor was his face covered, but his white hair streamed in the breeze above the livid contortions which the last death pang had left upon his features. The Neapolitans were shouting, and insulting his memory; but they were rank cowards, for the truly brave never wreak their vengeance on a dead enemy.

"Nelson and the lady conversed in whispers, but it was plain to be seen his spirit was agonized, and his fair but frail companion was employing every art to soothe him. She affected to weep, but there was a glistening pleasure in her eyes, as she looked at the corpse, which had well nigh made the boat's crew set all duty at defiance.—Nelson—and no man was better acquainted with the characteristics of a sailor—saw this, and ordered to be rowed on board. She upbraided him for what she called his weakness; but his soul was stirred beyond the power of her influence to control his actions.

"A few days afterwards, a pleasure party was made up amongst the nobility for an excursion on the water, and the barge with Nelson and his mistress took the lead. It was a beautiful sight to see the gilded galleys, with their silken canopies and pennons flashing in the sun, and reflecting their glittering beauties, on the smooth surface of the clear blue waters, whilst the measured sweep of the oars kept time with the sweet sounds of music. Not a cloud veiled the sky, not a breath curled the transparent crest of the gentle billow: all was gaiety and mirth.

"After pulling for some miles to the entrance of the bay, we were returning towards the shore, when a dark object, resembling a bale of goods, appeared floating ahead of the barge. The bow men were directed to lay in their oars and see what it was. They obeyed, and stood ready with their boat hooks, which the moment they were near enough, were used in grappling the supposed prize. But in an instant they were loosened again, and 'A dead body! a dead body!' was uttered in a suppressed tone by both. The boat held on her way, and as the corpse passed astern, the face turned upwards, and showed the well remembered countenance of poor Carraccioli. Yes, as the lieutenant had said, he met his death in the air, and the ocean had been his grave; but that grave had given up its dead, and the lady seldom smiled afterwards.

"Nelson hailed one of the cutters that were in attendance, and directed that the body should be taken on board, and receive the funeral ceremonies suitable to the rank which the unfortunate prince had held whilst living. The music ceased its joyous sounds for notes of melancholy wailing, and the voice of mirth was changed to lamentation and sadness.

"Years passed away, and Nelson fell in the hour of victory; but the lady! ah! her end was terrible. The murdered prince was ever present to her mind; and as she lay upon her death bed, like a stranded wreck that would never more spread canvass to the breeze, her groans, her shrieks, were still on Carraccioli. 'I see him!' she would cry, 'there, there!—look at his white locks, and his straining eyeballs! England—England is ungrateful, or this would have been prevented. But I follow—I follow'—and then she would shriek with dismay, and hide herself from sight. But she is gone, your honor, to give in her dead reckoning to the Judge of all. She died in a foreign land, without one real friend to close her eyes; and she was buried in a stranger's grave, without one mourner to weep upon the turf which covered her remains."

"Nelson walked the deck with unusual quickness; nay he almost ran, and every limb seemed violently agitated. He heard the half suppressed murmurs of the men, and a conviction of dishonor seemed to be awakened in his mind. But, oh sir! where was pity, where was feminine delicacy and feeling? The lady approached him in the most seducing manner, and attracted his attention: he stopped short, looked at her for a moment with stern severity, and again walked on. 'What ails you, Bronte?' said she, 'you appear to be ill!' and the witchery of her commanding look, subdued the sternness of his features—he gazed upon her and was tranquil.—'See!' said she, pointing out at the port to where the body of Carraccioli was still writhing in convulsive agony; see! his mortal struggles will soon be over. Poor prince! I grieve we could not save him. But come, Bronte, man the barge, and let us go and take a parting look at our old friend.' I shuddered, your honor, and actually looked down at her feet to see if I could make out any thing like a cloven hoof. 'The devil!' exclaimed a voice in a half whisper behind me that made me start, for I thought the speaker had certainly made the discovery; but it was only one of the officers giving vent to his pious indignation.

BRIDGE AT BANGOR, WALES.

Soon after we came in sight of the the bridge, the end and main object of our journey, and my first sensation was surprise at the daringness of the undertaking.—From the mast head of a vessel coming up the straits, at a distance of three or four miles, it must appear like fine net-work hung in mid air, and madly spread to the winds and storms above a fearful abyss. As we approach we cannot but admire its beautiful symmetry; and, when near, we are struck by a conviction of its magnitude and strength. We came upon it with a strong wind from the south, which whistled or rather howled, through the chains and rods, as it would through the rigging of a vessel. As we proceeded the floor vibrated beneath our feet, and the massive chains rose and swung above our heads. We stood on the centre, the glorious sun, with an effulgent heaven, on our right; on our left, up the straits, were winds and sullen looking clouds; and beneath were the unabiding waters bristling against the breeze. From end to end the bridge is 1,000 feet, and the part actually suspended by the chains is 590 feet. Three arches on one side of the strait, and four on the other, support the remainder of this wonderful structure, and there is a railing of about six feet in height, to prevent the possibility of falling over. There are two carriage roads, each about eleven feet in width. The floor appears to be of wood, probably oak, covered with hard rock, broken very small; so that the surface is quite even and smooth. The floor is 100 feet above high water, and the chains are calculated to bear a weight of 2,000 tons; at present they only carry 500; so that if the bridge should vibrate too much, it may be steadied by applying an additional weight.

Foreign paper.

From the Hampshire (Mass.) Gazette.

THE JEWS.

There are several intelligent but enthusiastic men in Great Britain,—Irving, Cunningham, Noel, Drummond, &c. who are zealously propagating singular notions respecting the millennium. They maintain that the Jews are soon to be restored to Palestine, and that Jesus Christ will again appear personally at Jerusalem, and establish a splendid political kingdom, in which the saints are to share his reign.—This doctrine of Israel's political restoration may be true or false; learned expositors differ in their interpretation of scripture upon this point; many reject it as erroneous. The opinion respecting the personal reign of our Lord at Jerusalem is believed to be fallacious and preposterous.—It seems, however, that Mr. Wolff, the missionary, has embraced this doctrine, and is preaching it to the Jews at Jerusalem. In a letter dated in that city in April last he says,

I proclaimed for two months to the Jews the great truth—first, that Jesus of Nazareth came the first time on earth despised and rejected of men, to die for poor sinners; and secondly, that he will come again with glory and majesty, and glorious in his apparel, and, travelling in the greatness of his strength, he will come, the Son of Man, in the year 1847, in the clouds of Heaven, and gather all the tribes of Israel, and govern in person as man and God, in the literal city of Jerusalem, with his saints, and be adored in the Temple, which shall be rebuilt, and thus he shall govern 1,000 years: and I Joseph Wolff shall see, with my own eyes, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, in their bodies, in their glorified bodies; and I shall see thee, Elijah, and thee, Isaiah, and thee, Jeremiah, and thee, David, whose songs have guided me to *Jesus* of *Nazareth*. I shall see you all here at Jerusalem, where I am now writing these lines! These were the topics upon which I spoke, not only with Jews, but likewise with some Mussulmans.

The American Glow-Worm.—"The cucullos, the lantern fly, the lightning bug, and all the luminous insects of the tropics, sink into insignificance when compared with one which is a native of our own country. This truly splended little insect might in the day time be mistaken for an ignoble grub or worm; but not so in the night, for then no princely diadem adorned with the most costly pearls and precious stones ever shone with half the brilliancy. It is about an inch and an half in length and one-fourth of an inch in width, and is entirely destitute of wings. It emits an uninterrupted flood of light of a beautiful greenish tint, and sufficient to see to read by, from twelve luminous points, of the size of a common pin's head, situated on each side of its body, beginning at one extremity and ending at the other: its back is also crossed by an equal number of luminous bands.

"I kept one of them through the summer of 1828 in a glass vessel, at the bottom of which was placed a little moist earth, beneath which it generally lay coiled up during the day time, but came out and extended itself on the surface during the night. It continued splendidly luminous about 4 months; but about the 1st November, the weather becoming colder, its candlesticks were suddenly removed out of their places, and in a few days after this, it was bereft of life as well as light.

It is a very rare insect.—I have seen only four of them; three were found in Sutton, Mass. and one in the state of Indiana.

It is a species of Telephorus, and is, according to Dr. Harris, who has seen a specimen, though not a living one, in the larva or grub state. The insect is winged and probably luminous in the perfect state, and there cannot be much doubt of its being the ignis fatuus or jack with a lantern, which has so long excited the curiosity of the learned and the fears of the vulgar."

The Tables Turned.—Singular as it may seem, it is no less true, that we, who until lately have been entirely dependent on England for books in every department of literature and science, are now furnishing her youth with the best school books.—Those excellent and popular works of Pierpont, *The National Reader*, and *The American First Class Book*, have just been republished in London for the use of the schools in Great Britain.—The English editor, in introducing the National Reader to notice says, "On a careful inspection of the book, I thought it well calculated for the purposes of education in this country; I considered it to be a vast improvement on similar books, which are at present used in Great Britain; I found the matter better adapted to the sprightliness of youthful fancy, and more attractive to the eagerness of youthful curiosity, with a greater variety in the selections, and more finished selections in the style."—Thus a final answer is given to the question, not long since put by an English Review—"Who reads an American book?" and the youth of Great Britain are at this time using an *American* Reader, while but lately the *English* Reader was the only one in use in the United States.

Boston Daily Advertiser.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT.

We have long been in possession of a conversation that occurred at La-Grange, between the venerable *Lafayette* and the General, on the subject of his claim to rank, and the course he ought to pursue under the decisions that have been made. On the occasion alluded to, Lafayette concluded his remarks in nearly the following words:

"A sordid man would, in your position, return to duty from the paltry consideration of pounds and pence. A second rate man, superior to so low a motive, but of limited understanding, would lay down his commission from misapprehension of what was fit and proper; and even a magnanimous man, General, equally free from the imputations of imbecility and meanness, might, in the first moment of feeling, determine in favor of the last course, but would ultimately be governed by the first. Accustomed to venerate the laws of his country, he would yield up his particular judgment of their scope and effect, to that of those who must be admitted to be their legitimate interpreters. However pure the feelings that prompted him to discharge himself from his official trust, he would soon perceive that the act might admit of great and dangerous misconstruction—that it involved no less a responsibility than the extinction of subordination, that vital principle of all armies. If such have been your determination, consider, I beseech you, General, consider it maturely. Be assured that your great services and your high rank have put it out of your power to follow, in this matter, the bent of your inclinations. Who so proper, in fact, to set the example of obedience, that great virtue of the soldier, as he who has purchased fame and station with his blood? Who so fit, by a contrary course, to become an instrument of evil, as he whose acts take an irresistible degree of moral authority from their past unexceptionable tenor?"

The effect of this address, joined to mature reflection, the opportunity for which has been given, we are only to conjecture at. We persuade ourselves, however, that neither has been lost upon the General, and that he who has nobly served his country, and enforced obedience, will not forget that it is his duty to practise it.

THE WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH.

This last production of *Cooper*, is one of the most intense and powerful interest. The time is during the first half century after the landing of the pilgrims—and we follow the characters of the novel with all the breathless anxiety of deep feeling, as their encounters with the savage are detailed. Narrative of facts, however, is far from constituting the only interest of the work. The exhibition of character is made with the master touches of a powerful and discriminating mind; and our wonder is, that one at this day could so identify himself with the feelings and manners of New England in the Pilgrim times. We have all seen portraits which conveyed indescribably the conviction that they were strong likenesses, though we had never seen the originals. So it is with the portraiture of the last quarter of the 17th century in America, as represented in the Wept of the Wish-Ton-Wish. The character of the Puritan—of his Son's Wife—of Whalley—of the Narragansett—of Philip—of the Wept herself—all stand in living likenesses upon the page, and there is not in books of martyrdom or exaggeration of fiction, a scene of more striking, breathless interest, than is represented in the burning of the Block House of the Valley. We might continue our remarks to many columns; and in so doing, forget, in the pleasure which we had received from the beauties and excellencies of the work, to note any of its defects. Where so much merit exists, to do this last would be a graceless office, and we leave the task to critics less pleasurably excited than ourselves.

Baltimore Gazette.

Walking Fish.—A fish called the hassar, in the West Indies, possesses the singular property of travelling over land, which it invariably does, when the pools it inhabits become dry. It is said that these fish will travel a whole night in search of their object, at the rate of three miles an hour, and they effect their march by the use of their elastic tail, with which they throw themselves forward on their arms, or front fins. The Indians say these fish carry a supply of water within them for their journey, for their bodies are always wet, and if wiped dry they speedily become moist again. The bassar makes a regular nest in which it lays its eggs, and guards it very carefully until the spawn is hatched.—*Key West Reg.*

Popularity.—Mr. Canning, in one of his speeches on the suppression of unlawful associations in Ireland, thus nobly answered a charge brought against him, in the course of the debate, that he had courted popularity:

"The honorable gentleman (Mr. John Smith,) who opened the debate on the other side of the house, on the first day of this lengthened discussion, was pleased to ask of me in terms of great civility and kindness, whether I do not like popularity? Sir, I am not insensible to the good opinion of honorable men, such as him who put to me this question. I am not insensible to the good will of an enlightened community. The man who disregards it, is not worthy to hold a high official station in a country which boasts a popular institution. I have encountered too many of the vicissitudes of public life, not to know how to meet censures, which I am conscious I do not deserve. On the other hand I desire to retain popularity; but I would hold it honorably, or not at all. Laudo manentem: or to use the more beautiful paraphrase of Dryden:

"I can applaud her when she's kind—
But when she dances in the wind,
And shakes her wings, and will not stay,
I puff the prostitute away."

"Yes Sir, I love, I covet, I enjoy popularity; but I will not court it by the surrender of my conscientious judgment; by the sacrifice of my settled opinions."

Mr. Gurney's Steam Carriage.—We gather the following remarkable facts relative to Mr. Gurney's steam carriage from a report respecting it, which has just been published by Mr. Herepath the mathematician of Cranford.—1st. It can be stopped *dead* within the space of two yards, though going at the rate of from eighteen to twenty miles an hour, and this without any inconvenient shock to the machinery or the passengers;—2dly. It is capable of dragging a carriage weighing three tons, and containing *a hundred passengers*, over a level road, at the rate of eight, nine, or ten miles an hour;—3dly. It is capable of dragging the same carriage, containing *twenty-five* passengers, up the steepest road in England *at the same rate*;—4thly. In ascending hills, for every cwt. that is shifted from the front to the hind wheels, the carriage acquires an additional drawing power of four cwt. and on level ground, an additional power of half a ton;—5thly. The contrivance by which the carriage may be retarded at pleasure, on descending hills, acts independently of the wheels; so that the sliding and cutting effect of the ordinary *drags* is entirely avoided.

London paper.

Surely every reader must feel the force of the remarks headed, "Messrs. Jackson and Adams," which we have selected for this day's paper, from the Cincinnati Gazette. How strong is the contrast between the conduct, the character, and the situation of these two men! The inscription upon the monument referred to, we published in our paper of the 6th instant.

MESSRS. JACKSON AND ADAMS.

An account of the monument erected over the late Mr. and Mrs. Adams, by their son, John Q. Adams, is inserted under our miscellaneous head. The article requires no Editorial commendation to insure it an attentive perusal. Mr. John Quincy Adams and General Andrew Jackson were rival candidates for the office of President, and General Jackson was successful. It is well worth while to reflect upon the very different employments to which the decision of the people has called these two citizens. The one it has estranged from his home and his domestic concerns—shut him out from the indulgence of private sorrows, which might soften and amend the heart, and forced upon him occupations calculated to stifle all the sympathies of humanity and give increased activity to every vengeful and angry passion. The other it has restored to his domestic fire side, to the enjoyment of literary leisure, and to the delightful performance of filial duties, which cannot fail to awaken the tenderest recollections, and to impart new health and vigor to every virtuous feeling. When estimated by the standard of true happiness, can there be any doubt whose condition is most enviable?

The contrast between the present position of these two citizens, is not more remarkable than was the difference between their conduct upon a former occasion. When Mr. Adams succeeded over General Jackson, the latter filled the country with his puling complaints, and his angry and unfounded accusations. His letter to Swartwout, his tale of bargain, his mouthing in stages, taverns and steamboats, are fresh in our recollection. His home became the resort of the discontented and idle, and his domestic hearth was made a theatre of unjust denunciations. Mr. Adams is defeated by Gen. Jackson. How different is his course.—He retires in quiet submission to the people's will, uttering no complaint, holding no language of censure or reproach, and applies himself unobtrusively to the performance of his duties as a son and as a citizen.

From the Boston Bulletin, (a Jackson Paper.)

The last Gasp.—Duff Green has commenced a sort of crazy, rigmarole reply to Col. Jarvis. The desperado proves conclusively one point—that he is a fit subject for the mad house. His first number was a recapitulation of the saved puffs cut out of old newsprints, at a time when the Jackson party thought him worth a compliment. Alas! *tempora mutantur*. We have preserved this as a curiosity. The second was a regular salmagundi—calculated, from its very source, to lift that ambitious man far above the level whereto he is legitimately limited. The third (of Saturday evening) is devoted—two columns—to a tirade against Mr. Walter Jones, one of whose expressions touching Duff, Mr. Jarvis happened to quote!—Duff tries to show that Mr. Jones is a Clayman; and *therefore* not competent to pronounce upon the 'unapproachable infamy' of his character. But we sicken as we look over this mass of balderdash—it is worse than a conjunction of ipecac, antimony, tartar-emetic and bilge-water! It is evident that the miserable charlatan is utterly prostrate—and we feel for him, actually and conscientiously, no severer sentiment than that of compassion.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, No. 33, Market, street Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*Michigan $5 & up.*	¾
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*New York.*	
Philadelphia banks	par	City banks	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Troy & Albany	¾
Easton	par	Mohawk bk, Schen.	do
Germantown	par	Newburgh	do
Erie	2	Orange county	do
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	do
West-Chester	par	Auburn	do
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Geneva	do
Harrisburgh	par	Gentr. bk. Cher. val.	2
Bucks county	par	Chenango	2
Lancaster bank, dis.	½	Utica bk. & bran.	2
Northampton	do	Ontario bk. at Utica	2
York bank	do	do. at Canandaigua	do
Chambersburgh	do	Rochester	2
Greensburgh	30	Niagara bk.	no sale
Brownsville	½	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	do	St. bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	do	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	do	Baltimore city bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
5s and upwards		Annap. & br. Easton	do
All under	1	Frdk. co. Hav. do. Gr.	do
Bank of Steubenville	½	Westminster	do
Canton	2	Hagerstown	do
F. & M. bank of Steu.	½	Williamsport	do
Mount Pleasant	do	*New Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St. bk at N. Brunsw.	2
St. Clairsville	do	Trenton band	do
Bank of Chillicothe	do	New Brunswick bk.	do
Lancaster	do	Mount Holley	do
Marietta	do	Camden	do
Columbus	do	Cumberland	do
Portsmouth	5	Newark Insurance	do
Indiana.		State bk. at Morris	do
F. & M. bk. Madison	12½	do at Elizabethtt.	do
Branch at Lawrenc.	50	Sussex	do
North Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
State bk. & br. $5 & up	6	*Connecticut.*	
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do.	2
Charleston, $5 up.	3	Bridgeport	2
Delaware.		Middletown bank	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Phœnix bk, Hartfd.	do
Commercial bk Del.	do	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	do	Richmd, & br. $5 u.	1
Bran. at New-Castle	do	Valley Bank & bran.	do
do. at Wilmington	do	N. W. bk. Wheeling	½
do. at Georgetown	do	*Rhode-Island.*	
Wilming. & Br.	2	Providence banks	2
Massachusetts		Washingt. bk, West.	do
Boston bks. $5 & up.	2	Phœnix bk, at do,	do
Springfield	do	N. E. Commer. bk,	do
Hamsh. bk. N. Hampt.	do	Oth. R. I. notes gen,	do
Salem	do	*Vermont.*	
Worcester	do	Burlington.	3
Other Mass. notes	do	W. Hampshire gen.	3
District Columbia gen.	½		

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Testatum Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Washington county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh, on *Wednesday, the 9th day of December next*, at 11 o'clock, A. M, the following property, viz:

All the right, title, interest, and claim of *John Jenkins*, of, in and to a certain piece of woodland, situate in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, containing from 15 to 25 acres; bounded by the Monongahela river, by land of Andrew M'Farland and others, being a portion of a tract, containing one hundred and eighty-five acres, situate in Nottingham township, Washington county.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Jenkins, at the suit of Joseph Lawrence, surviving executor, &c., of Eleazer Jenkins, Esq. deceased, and to be sold by me.

WM. CAVEN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Nov. 16, 1829—3w

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24.

☞The ship York, which left Liverpool on the 17th October, brought late intelligence from the sent of the late war. Aware of the anxiety of the public in relation to the Treaty between Russia and Turkey, we have given it in full to-day, to the exclusion of much other matter.

☞The tale which we this day publish, from "Ackermann's Forget Me Not," is founded on a dark and disgraceful transaction in the life of Nelson. The main facts, such as *the influence exerted by Lady Hamilton. the execution of Caraccioli*, and the floating of his dead body, are, if our memory serves us, fully stated in Southey's Life of Nelson.

Reminiscences—22d, 23d, 24th and 25th November.

On the 22d Nov. 1753, General Washington, on his way to the French commandant at *Le Bœuf*, arrived at Frazier's, at the mouth of Turtle creek, and on the next day he arrived at "*The Forks*," where our city now stands.

On the 24th Nov. 1753, just seventy-six years ago this day, he went from "The Forks" to the residence of *Shingis*, King of the Delawares, near M'Kee's Rocks; and on the same day he and his interpreter, John Davidson, accompanied by King Shingis, proceeded to Loggstown.

On the 24th Nov. 1758, just seventy-one years ago to-day, the French troops stationed here abandoned *Fort Du Quesne*, upon the approach of Gen. Forbes, and on the next day, (Nov. 25th,) that General took possession of it.

For the Gazette.

THE CANAL.

It appears, by the Governor's Message, that there are now 177 miles of our state canals in operation. One hundred and sixteen miles of this distance are upon the line connecting Pittsburgh with the Susquehanna, viz: From Pittsburgh to Blairsville, 75 miles—from Lewistown to the Susquehanna 41 miles. Between Blairsville and the mountain on one side, and Lewistown and the mountain on the other, the work is in progress, but *unfinished;* and with great deference to the better judgment of others, I think it is not reserved for "the early part of next summer" to witness the completion of any considerable part of it. Nothing is yet done to the mountain. It does not even seem to be agreed whether we shall have a M'Adam road or a rail-road—or, if a rail-road, whether it shall be *with* or *without* inclined planes. Now I do not pretend to a very extensive and intimate knowledge of the subject of rail-roads; but I think any man can discover that there is more complexity in a road with inclined planes, and more risk in using it, than in one without them.—They would be less sought by travellers and families, because the popular feeling will never be reconciled to adventures up and down inclined planes. But one of the great advantages of a canal or road is the comfort, rapidity, and cheapness of travelling; and this ought to be a source of profit to the state.

We must not forget that there is some difference between a bleak, uninhabited mountain, and the densely populated country in England—between a road of small extent, with *one* or *two* inclined planes, and one of great extent, and *many* inclined planes—between the readiness, facility, and cost of repairing complicated machinery in the neighborhood of hundreds of blacksmiths and engineers, and of repairing similar machinery 150 miles from the necessary workmen. If an engine at an inclined plane is out of order, the whole commerce of the road is arrested.

The saving of time and expense in transportation ought to be greatly in favor of inclined planes, or their erection would be decidedly inexpedient.—But this saving is admitted to be trifling. I think that practical men are pretty well united in favor of a road without inclined planes, and suited to the locomotive engines. The distance will be increased, but the time of the passage will be nearly the same; and then the certainty, the safety, the confidence, which belong to this plan, are strongly in favor of its adoption. I have heard of a M'Adam road being proposed. Why?—It is a little cheaper! But if cheapness be an advantage outweighing all others, why make a canal at all? The state is engaged in constructing a great highway from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia—one of her principal objects is the carrying trade, which is threatened by a rivalship on both sides of us: shall we, after millions of expense, leave our work imperfect!—Shall we, at the moment we are about to accomplish the great end in view, begin to stickle about economy and saving, and terminate our efforts by a littleness which mars our whole plan? No! Let us aim at the greatest attainable perfection throughout. Nothing short of this will secure to us the carrying trade against New York and Maryland. Nothing short of this can be worthy of Pennsylvania.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Of the pyramids of Egypt, the largest, that of Cheops, is a square 746, and its height 461, being 24 feet higher than St. Peter's at Rome, and 117 feet higher than St. Paul's. The quantity of stone which it contains is calculated at six millions of tons, which is three times that employed in the Breakwater at Plymouth, and has been calculated by a French engineer to be sufficient to build a wall round the whole of France, 10 feet high and 1 foot broad. Its area at the base is, as near as may be, that of Lincoln Inn fields.

Signs of the Times.—The New Hampshire journal informs, that all the Jackson papers in that state are coming out against the tariff.

It is calculated that not a hundred out of the many thousands of miserable wretches who annually undertake the pilgrimage to Mecca ever return, multitudes perishing on the way, through famine and fatigue.

Political Anecdote.—"And who is *General* Duff Green—the *chosen* of your party—the mouth-piece of your corrupt and corrupting Administration—the President *de facto*?" asked a petulent politician, as he concluded a lengthy declamation upon the conduct of the 'powers that be.' "He has no better claim to the title of *General* than any other beef-drover."

"That may be," replied another, "but you must admit, he has *drove* his cattle to a *good market*, at last."—*Alex. (La.) Gaz.*

The Connecticut Herald mentions that the first chaise or chair on wheels, used in New Haven, was introduced by Madame Saltonstall, when she married President Clap, in 1740—the second was owned by a Mr. Greenough; and the third by Gen. Wooster, on his return from England, in 1740, or 1750. When President Clap first came to New Haven, in 1739, there were only 11 houses in that town with sash lights in their windows. It is also stated that from the conclusion of the revolutionary war in 1783 to the present time, not a man, woman, or child had been lost by drowning on the passages between that city and N. York, in any of the packets or steam boats.

The Forty Second Highlanders.—The total number of men that belonged to this gallant regiment, from 1797 to 1816, was 13,127. In 1817, there were only 3 men living in the corps that fought against Buonaparte in Egypt.

The Savannah Georgian states that the sugar culture has taken deep root in the upper country of Georgia. The gentlemen who have planted the cane have prospects of a very good harvest, although the season has not been favorable.

A young lady, with a fortune of 50,000 francs offers her hand (by advertisement) to any young gentleman who sings well, takes no snuff, is addicted to the domestic virtues, and has a fortune equal to her own! All theee desiderata being present, she is not particular as to his personal beauty.—*Paris Paper.*

An Indiana paper calculates, from the return of the polls, that in the year 1830, that state will contain 318,666 inhabitants.

EPIGRAM—LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

Says his landlord to Thomas, "Your rent I must *raise*,
I'm so plaugily pinch'd for the pelf."
"Raise my rent?" replies Thomas; "your honor's main good,
For I've trouble to *raise* it myself."

A late London Globe says that in future the candidates for the Methodist Ministry in that country are to undergo examination by the principal preachers, in theology, the classics, and the mathematics; and if after a probation of 2 years, they are found deficient in these respects, they are to give up all ideas of officiating in the pulpit.

Webster's Dictionary.—The officers of Yale College, who have examined this work, are said to have recommended it to the students as being superior to any dictionary of our language. It is now republished in England.

Oh, Solitude! first state of human kind!
Which bless'd remain'd till man did find
Ev'n his own helper's company:
As soon as two, alas! together joined
The serpent made up three.—COWLEY.

Price of Calico fifty-three years ago.—The following memorandum, says the Blackburn Gazette, was written in a bible, now in the possession of a family at Rishton, near Blackburn, for the purpose, no doubt, of recording the period when the manufacture of calico was first introduced into England—"15 September, 1776. Thomas Duxbury, of Rishton, near Blackburn, sold to Messrs. Peel, Yates & Co. Church Bank, two common fine calico pieces for £5 9s. 8d. These were the first calico pieces ever manufactured in this kingdom." Pieces of the same description are now sold for about 5s. 6d. or 6s. each.

From the Examiner.

The Anti-Masonic Convention assembled, pursuant to public notice, at the court house, in this city, on the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. when on motion, James Logan, Esq. was called to the Chair, and James M'Laughlin, Esq., appointed Secretary. The meeting being thus organized, proceeded to the nomination of candidates. Harmar Denny, Esq. being announced as a competent person to represent this district in Congress, a committee was appointed for the purpose of ascertaining from him his views relative to Masonry, and received the letter published below. On balloting, Mr. Denny, having a majority of votes, was declared duly nominated.

We will publish the proceedings of the convention at length in our next.

To Messrs. G. Bailey, Wm. Hays, John M'Clelland, Committee:

GENTLEMEN—In reply to your communication, announcing that I have been put in nomination by a convention of delegates, who were appointed to nominate an anti-masonic candidate for Congress, in the room of Judge Wilkins, resigned. I have to remark that I felt highly gratified at this expression of the confidence and good opinion of the convention towards me. With regard to the impression under which the convention has acted, as to my sentiments on the subject of masonry, there is no mistake, and I feel no hesitation in avowing that I believe all such secret associations are entirely useless in a free, enlightened and christian community; and not only incompatible with the spirit of our political institutions, where every thing is open to investigation, but under the influence of corrupt and designing men, dangerous to liberty and subversive of conscience.

However innocent and laudable may have been the original object contemplated by the establishment of the masonic order, like all human institutions and combinations, it is liable to be corrupted and perverted.

I am therefore opposed to the institution of masonry, as one entirely superfluous, and maintaining as it does in the bosom of our republic, the unity—the secrecy and force of despotism.

Be pleased to state to the convention, that I am willing to serve as the Anti-Masonic candidate for Congress, and to be supported upon Anti-Masonic grounds. Accept, gentlemen, for yourselves and the other members of the convention, the assurance of my highest respect and esteem.

HARMAR DENNY.

The Recorder delivered a very able opinion yesterday, in the case of the Commonwealth ex relatione of Thomas Williams *vs.* Jacob Seakirt, keeper of the Arch-srteet Prison, in which he declared that commitments of persons as *idle and disorderly* were illegal. Persons thus committed are never returned by the magistrate to the prosecuting officer; they remain in prison until discharged by the committing magistrate, or by the prosecuting officer, at the meeting of the Court, who then finds their names on the calender furnished by the keeper of the prison.—Many of these poor people, who are thus illegally committed, remain months in prison, where they are supported at a *very heavy expense* by the county. We hope to be able to lay the opinion before our readers in a few days. *Nat. Gaz.*

Great Canal Boat Cargo.—Arrived at Albany, on the 3d inst. canal boat Birmingham, of Seneca Falls, with 1803 bushels of barley, 1014 bushels of wheat, and 60 barrels of flour, making 57 tons 2 cwt.—On her passage she had on board 60 barrels of flour besides; increasing the cargo to 63 tons weight—being the ordinary burthen of an old fashioned North River sloop. *Nat. Gaz.*

Mr. Adam Stewart of Boston, (formerly of Baltimore) has invented an air-gun which discharges balls with rapidity, force and precision. One of the implements to which he has applied the principles of his invention, is in the shape of a small cannon, and another is enclosed in a common walking stick. *Nat. Jour.*

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

On Monday evening last, a party of young gentlemen went out in a small sail-boat for a pleasure excursion. About four o'clock, the wind having risen considerably, (as the atmosphere was undergoing one of those radical changes so frequent at this season of the year,)—the boat was seen to fill and immediately disappear, and *all on board with her.* Their names are as follows:—Mr. John Philips Payson, commission merchant, Mr. David B. Parr, clerk of A. Lockhart & Co. Mr. Thomas Hill, clerk of Wilkins & Linton, and Mr. P. J. M'Dermot, clerk of J. Hagan & Co.—all in the prime of life. Mr. Payson was a married man, and his wife is daily expected from the north.—How melancholy the reflections to those who knew them only as acquaintances; and how much more painful must it be to her who comes, after a long separation, with the sanguine expectation of meeting a fond and affectionate husband! Several persons went immediately to their assistance with boats; but with the exception of Mr. Hill, who swam for some time, none of them were seen after their first disappearance. *N. O. Cour.*

Foreign News.

From the National Gazette.

We are indebted to our obliging friends, Messrs. Lang, Turner & Co. of the New York Gazette, for a Liverpool paper, of the 9th ult. received by the packet ship Sylvanus Jenkins, from that port. The main intelligence is—that official information of *Peace* between Russia and Turkey had been received by the British government. There was no official annunciation of the precise terms, but we may suppose the statement of them, taken from a Paris paper, to be correct in the outline. The treaty was made at Adrianople, where the Russian head-quarters remained. We scarcely doubted at any time that the Allies had it in their power to terminate the war, when they pleased.

The letters and papers, brought by the Sylvanus Jenkins, did not come by the mail of yesterday morning, not having reached the New York post office early enough.

London, Wednesday, October 7.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Despatches have been received at the Foreign Office from our Ambassador, Sir Robert Gordon, dated Sept. 16. They announce that the Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey was concluded at Adrianople on the 14th ult. Couriers were immediately despatched with the intelligence to the French and English Ambassadors at Constantinople, and the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburgh. The capital remained perfectly tranquil. No official account of the conditions of the treaty appears yet to have reached Government; but we understand from another quarter that the principal points are known, and that they do not differ materially from the account of them which has appeared in the Gazette de France. By letters from Berlin we learn that the treaty, with a detailed account of the negociations, had been received by the Prussian Government; and that it was expected to appear in an extraordinary number of the Prussian State Gazette, so as to reach this country in the course of a week. According to these letters the Greek question is fully conceded by the Sultan, and the Treaty of London, subject only to such modifications as may be recommended by the three Powers, Russia, France and England, is to have full effect. The portion of the Greek territory still in possession of the Turks, will, of course, be evacuated without delay. No new accounts have reached government from Adrianople. General Diebitsch was, we believe, there at the date of the accounts from Constantinople. There is no truth in the accounts which have appeared in some of the German papers of the executions at Constantinople. They are said to be very limited in number. *Globe.*

Despatches from Sir Robert Gordon, at Constantinople, to the 10th of September, were received at the Foreign Office, on Saturday last. They announce that the Porte has agreed to all the terms proposed by Russia, and that it was expected that the treaty of peace would be signed on the 12th of September. The Turkish capital was perfectly quiet. Letters conveying intelligence to the same effect have also been received in London and Paris. The propositions of the Russians are said to be not so moderate as it was supposed they would be. This refers principally to the amount of indemnity claimed by Russia, which is said to be four millions sterling, of which the Turks are to pay as much as they can in money, and the rest in fortresses in Asia. The St. Petersburgh Journals contain a long report of the operations in Asia up to the 9th of August; from which it appears that Gen: Paskewitsch has met with some further successes. After a conflict, in which the Turks are said to have lost three hundred killed and one hundred and fifty prisoners, including seven officers of rank, and the Russians, including a Major-General and six privates killed, and four superior officers and sixty privates wounded, took possession of Char and other villages, and also of the camp of Osman Pacha, who was completely routed.

There are several accounts as to the nature of the conditions of peace insisted on by Russia.—The following are given as the most authentic:—

"The Porte to pay to Russia, for the expenses of the war, twenty-five, or as other accounts say, thirty millions of silver rubles, for which a period of twenty years is to be granted, during which the principalities and the fortress of Silistria should remain in the possession of the Russians.

"The payment in addition of the indemnity to Russian subjects, stipulated to the Convention of Ackerman, (all the articles of which the Porte again agree to fulfil,) and which amount to forty-eight millions of Turkish piastres. The said payment to be made in three instalments. After the payment of the first, the Russian army to retire *to the Balkan;* on that of the second, *over the Balkan*, and on that of the third, *over the Danube.*

"The fortresses of Akhalzik, Akhalkalaki, Poti, and Anapa, in Asia, to be ceded to Russia.

"In Europe the fortresses of Tournoul, Kale, Giurgevo, and Ibrailow, (on the left bank of the Danube,) to be razed, and not again rebuilt.

"The five districts hitherto separated from Servia to be re-united to that province, and to enjoy the same privileges."

It is said that a communication has been received at Portsmouth from an officer of the British Naval Squadron, dated off Tarapis, in the Bosphorus, August 28, narrating the capture of Schoumla, by the Russians, after an obstinate resistance from the Turks. It was carried by assault; and the Vizier, with all his staff, were prisoners. He states that the invaders were advancing with confidence, and had pushed on two heavy columns, one to seize the castles on the European side of the Hellespont, and the other to seize those upon the same side of the Bosphorus. This is probably nothing more than a stock-jobbing report.

TREATY OF PEACE,

BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

In the name of God Almighty!—His Imperial Majesty, the Most High and Most Mighty Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, and his Highness, the Most High and Most Mighty Emperor of the Ottomans, animated with an equal desire to put an end to the calamities of war, and to establish, on solid and immutable bases, peace, friendship, and good harmony between their empires, have resolved, with a common accord, to intrust this salutary work to, &c. [Here follow the names and titles of the different Plenipotentiaries on both sides.]

ARTICLE I. All enmity and differences which have subsisted hitherto between the two empires shall cease from this day, as well on land as on sea, and there shall be in perpetuity peace, friendship, and good intelligence, between his Majesty the Emperor and Padisha of all the Russias, and his Highness the Padisha of the Ottomans, their heirs and successors to the Throne, as well as between their respective empires. The two high contracting parties will devote their particular attention to prevent all that might cause misunderstanding to revive between their respective subjects. They will scrupulously fulfil all the conditions of the present treaty of peace, and will watch, at the same time, lest it should be infringed in any manner, directly or indirectly.

Art. II. His Majesty the Emperor and Padisha of all the Russians, wishing to give his Highness the Emperor and Padisha of the Ottomans a pledge of the sincerity of his friendly disposition, restores to the Sublime Porte the Principality of Moldavia, with all the boundaries which it had before the commencement of the war to which this present treaty has put an end.

His Imperial Majesty also restores the principalities of Wallachia, the Banat of Crayova, Bulgaria, and the country of Dobridge, from the Danube as far as the sea, together with Silistria, Hirsova, Matzia, Isakly, Toulza, Babadag, Bazardjik, Varna, Pravody, and other towns, burghs, and villages which it contains, the whole extent of the Balkan from Emine, Bournou as far as Kazan; and all the country from the Balkans as far as the sea, with Siliminea, Jamboli, Aidos, Karnabat, Missenovica, Akhioily, Bourgas, Sizopolis, Kirk-Kilissi, the city of Adrianople, Lule Bourgas, and all the towns, burghs, and villages, and in general all places which the Russian troops have occupied in Roumelia.

Art. III. The Pruth shall continue to form the limit of the two empires, from the point where the river touches the territory of Moldavia to its junction with the Danube; from that spot the frontier line will follow the course of the Danube as far as the mouth of St. George's, so that, leaving all the islands formed by the different arms of that river in possession of Russia, the right bank shall remain as formerly in possession of the Ottoman Porte. Nevertheless, it is agreed that this right bank shall remain uninhabited from the point where the arm of the St. George separates itself from that of Souline to a distance of two hours from the river, and that no establishment of any kind shall be formed there, any more than on the islands which shall remain in possession of the Court of Russia, where, with the exception of the quarantines which may be established there, it shall not be allowed to make any other establishment or fortifications. The merchant vessels of the Powers shall have the liberty of navigating the Danube in all its course; and those which bear the Ottoman flag shall have free entrance into the mouths of Keli and Souline, that of Saint George remaining common to the ships of war and merchant vessels of the two contracting powers. But the Russian ships of war, when ascending the Danube, shall not go beyond the point of its junction with the Pruth.

Art. IV. Georgia, Imeritia, Mingrelia, Gouriel, and several other provinces of the Caucasus, having been for many years and in perpetuity united to the empire of Russia, and that empire having besides, by the treaty concluded with Persia at Tourkmantchai on the 10th of February, 1828, acquired the Khanats of Erivan, and of Nakitchivan, the two high contracting powers have recognized the necessity of establishing between their respective states on the whole of that line, a well determined frontier, capable of preventing all future discussion. They have equally taken into consideration the proper means to oppose insurmountable obstacles to the incursions and depredations which the neighboring tribes hitherto committed, and which have so often compromised the relations of friendship and good feeling between two empires; consequently it has been agreed upon to consider henceforward as the frontiers between the territories of the Imperial Court of Russia, and those of the Sublime Ottoman Porte in Asia, the line which, following the present limits of the Gouriel from the Black Sea, ascends as far as the border of Imeritia, and from thence in the straightest direction as far as the point where the frontiers of the Pachaliks of Akhalizik and Kars meet those of Georgia, leaving in this manner to the north of and within that line, the town of Akhaltzik and the fort of Khallnalick, at a distance of not less than two hours.

All the countries situated to the south and west of this line of demarkation towards the Pachaliks of Kars and Trebizond, together with the major part of the Pachalik of Akhaltzik, shall remain in perpetuity under the dominion of the Sublime Porte, whilst those which are situated to the north and east of the said line, towards Georgia, Imeritia, and the Gouriel, as well as all the littoral of the Black Sea, from the mouth of the Kouben as far as the port of St. Nicholas inclusively, under the dominion of the Emperor of Russia. In consequence the Imperial Court of Russia gives up and restores to the Sublime Porte the remainder of the Pachalik of Akhaltzik, the town and the Pachalik of Kars, the town and the Pachalik of Bayazid, the town and the Pachalik of Erzeroum, as well as all the places occupied by the Russian troops, and which may be out of the abovementioned line.

Art. V. The principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia having, by a capitulation, placed themselves under the suzerainete of the Sublime Porte, and Russia having guaranteed their prosperity, it is understood that they shall preserve all the privileges and immunities granted them in virtue of their capitulation, whether by the treaties concluded between the two Imperial Courts, or by the Hatti Sheriffs issued at different times. In consequence, they shall enjoy the free exercise of their religion, perfect security, a national and independent administration, and the full liberty of trade. The additional clauses to antecedent stipulations, considered necessary to secure to these two provinces the enjoyment of their rights, shall be inscribed in the annexed separate act, which is and shall be considered as forming an integral part of the present treaty.

Art. VI. The circumstances which have occurred since the conclusion of the convention of Ackerman not having permitted the Sublime Porte to undertake immediately the execution of the clauses of the separate act relative to Servia, and annexed to the fifth article of the said convention; the Sublime Porte engages in the most solemn manner to fulfil them without the least delay, and with the most scrupulous exactness; and to proceed, in particular, to the immediate restitution of the six districts detached from Servia, so as to insure for ever the tranquillity and the welfare of that faithful and obedient nation. The firman, confirmed by the Hatti-Sheriff, which shall order the execution of the aforesaid clauses, shall be delivered and communicated to the Imperial Court of Russia within the period of a month from the date of the signature of the treaty of peace.

Art. VII. Russian subjects shall enjoy, throughout the whole extent of the Ottoman empire, as well by land as by sea, the full and entire liberty of commerce secured to them by the former treaties concluded between the two high contracting Powers. No infringement of that liberty of commerce shall be committed, neither shall it be permitted to be checked, in any case nor under any pretence, by a prohibition or any restriction whatever, nor in consequence of any regulation or measure, whether it be one of internal administration or one of internal legislation. Russian subjects, vessels, and merchandise, shall be secure against all violence and all chicanery. The former shall live under the exclusive jurisdiction and police of the ministers and consuls of Russia. The Russian vessels shall not be subjected to any visit on board whatever on the part of the Ottoman authorities, neither out at sea, nor in any of the ports or roadsteads belonging to the dominions of the Sublime Porte. And all merchandise and commodities belonging to a Russian subject, after having paid the custom-house duties required by the tariff, shall be freely conveyed, deposited on land in the warehouses of the proprietor or of his consignee, or else transferred to the vessels of any other nation whatever, without the Russian subject's being required to give notice to the local authorities, and still less to ask their permission. It is expressly agreed upon, that all grain proceeding from Russia shall enjoy the same privileges, and that its free transit shall never experience any difficulty or impediment. The Sublime Porte engages, besides, to watch carefully that the commerce and navigation of the Black Sea shall not experience the slightest obstruction of any nature whatever. For this purpose the Sublime Porte recognizes and declares the passage of the canal of Constantinople, and the strait of the Dardanelles, entirely free and open to Russian ships under merchant flags, laden or in ballast, whether they come from the Black Sea to go into the Mediterranean, or whether, returning from the Mediterranean, they wish to re-enter the Black Sea. These vessels, provided they be merchantmen, of whatever size or tonnage they may be, shall not be exposed to any impediment or vexation whatever, as it has been stipulated above.—The two Courts shall come to an understanding with respect to the best means for preventing all delay in the delivery of the necessary clearances. In virtue of the same principle, the passage of the canal of Constantinople and the strait of the Dardanelles is declared free and open for all the merchant vessels of the Powers at peace with the Sublime Porte, whether bound to the Russian ports of the Black Sea or returning from them—whether laden or in ballast—upon the same condition as those stipulated for vessels under the Russian flag. In fine, the Sublime Porte, acknowledging the right of the Imperial Court of Russia to obtain guarantee of this full liberty of commerce and navigation in the Black Sea, solemnly declares that she will never, under any pretence whatever, throw the least obstacle in its way. She promises, above all, never to permit herself in future to stop or detain vessels, laden or in ballast, whether Russian or belonging to nations with which the Ottoman empire shall not be in a state of declared war; passing through the Strait of Constantinople and the Strait of the Dardanelles, to repair from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean, or from the Mediterranean to the Russian ports of the Black Sea. And if, which God forbid! any of the stipulations contained in the present article should be infringed, and the reclamation of the Russian Minister on that subject should not obtain a full and prompt satisfaction, the Sublime Porte recognizes, beforehand, the right in the Imperial Court of Russia to consider such infraction an act of hostility, and immediately to retaliate on the Ottoman empire.

Art. VII. The arrangements formerly stipulated by the 6th article of the convention of Ackerman, for the purpose of regulating and liquidating the claims of the respective subjects and merchants of both empires, relating to the indemnity for the losses experienced at different periods since the war of 1806, not having yet been carried into effect, and Russian commerce having since the conclusion of the aforesaid convention suffered new and considerable injury in consequence of the measures adopted; respecting the navigation of the Bosphorus, it is agreed and determined that the Sublime Porte, as a reparation for that injury and those losses, shall pay to the Imperial Court of Russia, in the course of 18 months, at periods which shall be settled hereafter, the sum of one million five hundred thousand ducats, of Holland; so that the payment of this sum shall put an end to all claims or reciprocal pretensions on the part of the two contracting powers on the subject of the aforesaid circumstance.

Art. IX. The prolongation of the war, to which the present treaty happily puts an end, having occasioned to the Imperial Court of Russia considerable expenses, the Sublime Porte recognizes the necessity of offering it an adequate indemnity. For this purpose, independently of the cession of a small portion of territory in Asia, stipulated by the fourth article, which the Court of Russia consents to receive on account of the said indemnity, the Sublime Porte engages to pay to the said Court a sum of money, the amount of which shall be regulated by mutual accord.

Art. X. The Sublime Porte, whilst declaring its entire adhesion to the stipulations of the treaty concluded in London on the 24th June (the 6th of July,) 1827, between Russia, Great Britain, and France, accedes equally to the act drawn up on the 10th of March (22d,) 1829, by mutual consent, between these same Powers, on the basis of the said treaty, and containing the arrangement of detail relative to its definitive execution. Immediately after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty of peace, the Sublime Porte shall appoint Plenipotentiaries to settle with those of the Imperial Court of Russia, and of the Courts of England and France, the execution of the said stipulations and arrangements.

Art. XI. Immediately after the signature of the present treaty of peace between the empires, and the exchange of the ratifications of the Sovereigns, the Sublime Porte shall take the necessary measures for the prompt and scrupulous execution of the stipulations which it contains, and particularly of the third and fourth articles, relative to the limits which are to separate the two empires, as well in Europe as in Asia; and of the fifth and sixth articles, respecting the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, as well as Servia; and from the moment when these stipulations can be considered as having been fulfilled, the Imperial Court of Russia will proceed to the evacuation of the territory of the Ottoman empire, conformably to the bases established by a separate act, which forms an integral part of the present treaty of peace. Until the complete evacuation of the territories occupied by the Russian troops, the administration and the order of things there established at the present time, under the influence of the Imperial Court of Russia, shall be maintained, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte shall not interfere with them in any manner.

Art. XII.—Immediately after the signature of the present treaty of peace, orders shall be given to the commanders of the respective troops as well by land as by sea, to cease hostilities. Those committed after the signature of the present treaty shall be considered as not having taken place, and shall occasion no change in the stipulations which it contains. In the same manner, any thing which in that interval shall have been conquered by the troops of either one or the other of the high contracting Powers, shall be restored without the least delay.

Art. XIII. The high contracting Powers, while re-establishing between themselves the relations of sincere amity, grant general pardon, and a full and entire amnesty, to all those of their subjects, of whatever condition they may be, who, during the course of the war happily terminated this day, shall have taken part in military operations, or manifested, either by their conduct or by their opinions, their attachment to one or the other of the two contracting Powers. In consequence, not one of these individuals shall be molested or prosecuted, either in his person or his goods, on account of his past conduct, and every one of them, recovering the property which he possessed before, shall enjoy it peaceably under the protection of the laws, or shall be at liberty to dispose of it within the space of eighteen months, to transport himself, with his family, his goods, his furniture, &c. into any country which he may please to choose, without experiencing any vexations or impediments whatever.

There shall be granted besides to the respective subjects of the two Powers established in the territories restored to the Sublime Porte, or ceded to the Imperial Court of Russia, the same term of 18 months, to commence from the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty of peace, to dispose, if they think proper, of their property acquired either before or since the war, and to retire with their capital, their goods, furniture, &c. from the states of one of the contracting Powers into the other, and reciprocally.

Art. XIV. All prisoners of war, of whatever nation, condition, or sex they may be, which are in the two empires, must immediately, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty of peace, be set free, and restored without the least ransom or payment; with the exception of the Christians, who, of their own free will have embraced the Mahomedan religion in the states of the Sublime Porte, or the Mahomedans who, also of their own free will, have embraced the Christian religion in the territories of the Russian empire.

The same conduct shall be adopted towards the Russian subjects, who, after the signature of the present treaty of peace, in any manner whatever have fallen into captivity, and may be found in the states of the Sublime Porte.

The Imperial Court of Russia promises, on its part, to act in the same way towards the subjects of the Sublime Porte. No payment shall be required for the sums which have been applied by the two high contracting parties to the support of prisoners. Each of them shall provide the prisoners with all that may be necessary for their journey as far as the frontiers, where they shall be exchanged by commissioners appointed on both sides.

Art. XV. All the treaties, conventions, and stipulations settled and concluded at different periods between the Imperial Court of Russia and the Ottoman Porte, with the exception of those which have been annulled by the present treaty of peace, and confirmed in all their force and effect, and the two high contracting parties engage to observe them religiously and inviolably.

Art. XVI. The present treaty of peace shall be ratified by the two high contracting Courts, and the exchange of the ratifications between the respective Plenipotentiaries shall take place within the space of six weeks, or earlier, if possible.

In faith of which,
(Signed) Count ALEXIS ORLIFF.
Count J. PAHLEN.

In virtue, &c.
(Signed) DIEBITSCH ZABALKANSKY.

The advices from Constantinople are to the 19th of September, according to which the inhabitants were thrown into transports of joy by the arrival of two Russian officers who had come from Adrianople in the company of M. Von Royer, the Prussian Ambassador. The Sultan alone was a stranger to the general exultation, being, according to this account, continually haunted by the sense of his present difficulties and degradation, and not daring to look to the future for relief from the turmoil of these reflections. The amount of the pecuniary indemnity demanded by Russia, and so disproportioned to his means, is represented as the principal cause of the morbid state of his feelings; and it was his express desire, as it is said, that it was made a secret article of the treaty of peace, lest the people should imagine that the Porte has become tributary to Russia.—M. Von Royer, it seems, succeeded in this point. *Nat. Gaz.*

The Turkish Empire seems destined to a speedy dissolution. The last letters from Alexandria, which are to the 30th ult. bring the intelligence that Mahemet Ali, the most powerful as well as the most intelligent Pacha in the dominions of the Sultan, has been making serious and active preparations for declaring his independence of the Porte. It is known that various grounds of division and distrust have long existed between them, but the immediate cause of the present misunderstanding has been a refusal on the part of the Pacha to send the succors required of him for the relief of Constantinople.

National Gazette.

London, October 7.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.

The general Steam Navigation Company's Packet, the Earl of Liverpool, arrived at the Custom house, London, on Wednesday se'nnight, in thirteen hours and a half from Ostend, bringing information of a most extraordinary robbery having been committed at Brussels a few days previous. The Princess of Orange had been robbed of all her jewels, amongst which, it is said, an amethyst necklace of the value of £80,000 sterling, given to her by her late brother the Emperor Alexander, was the most valuable. The loss is stated to be about £180,000. A most rigid search was made, and the persons of the passengers on board the Liverpool strictly examined on embarkation. *Times.*

STEAM BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

November 18. Bolivar.
18. Monongahela.
19. Pennsylvania.
21. Packet.
21. Highlander.
22. Niagara.
22. Native.

DEPARTED.

November 18. Monongahela.
22. Highlander.
22. Bolivar.

LOST,

ON Friday last, a Lady's SMALL GOLD L'EPINE WATCH, with Gold Chain, Seals, Key, and Hook. The finder shall be liberally rewarded, on leaving it at this office.
Nov. 24, 1829.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penn'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.
Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

The steamboat La Grange,
R. P. CLARKE, Master,

WILL leave, for the above port, on *Saturday*, 28th inst. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations,) apply to
M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 24—2t

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Alleghenny county, for the benefit of the Acts of Assembly, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Court has appointed Monday, the 7th day of December next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you should think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.
DANIEL LARGE,
Late of Philadelphia County, Machinist, now of Beaver County.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1829.—3tw

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN

HAVE opened a large and extensive assortment of British India, French, and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty strt. near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,
Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece at a small advance for cash or acceptances.
Pittsburgh, August 1, 1829.—1aw6mo

Westmoreland Burr Mill Stone MANUFACTORY.

On Loyalhanna Creek, about 8 miles from Greensburgh, and 3 miles from New Alexandria.

THE proprietors, grateful for the flattering encouragement they have received, inform their friends and the public, that they have lately received, and are receiving, a large supply of

FRENCH BURR BLOCKS,

from the Cities of New York and Baltimore, purchased from the importers, and selected by Isaac Munson with great care.

Those giving orders for MILL STONES, are requested to be very particular to state whether they are wanted for flouring alone, or for all kinds of grain. I. M. who principally conducts the factory, having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and who is himself an experienced Miller, is well aware of the great importance that the stone should be made in the most perfect and faithful manner; shall therefore use all his skill in fulfilling the engagements of the firm, as no stone will be delivered unless WARRANTED; and presume they can furnish them at a lower price than they can be bought east of the mountains.

ISAAC MUNSON, *at the Factory.*
JAMES BRADY, *Greensburgh.*
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Agent, Pittsburgh,

Who has a supply now on hand, and where they will constantly be kept for sale.
October 16—6mo

Poetry.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

THE SPARTAN MARCH.

The Spartans used not the trumpet in their march to battle, says Thucydides, because they wished not to excite the rage of their warriors. Their charge was made to the sound of the Dorian flute, and soft recorders. The valor of a Spartan was too highly tempered to require a stunning or a rousing impulse. His spirit was like his steed, too proud for a spur.

'Twas morn upon the Grecian hills,
Where peasants dressed their vines,
Sunlight was on Cithæson's rills,
Arcadia's rocks and pines.

And brightly through his reeds and flowers,
Eurotas wandered by;
When a sound arose from Sparta's towers,
Of solemn harmony.

Was it the hunter's choral strain,
To the woodland goddess pour'd?
Did virgin hands in Pallas' fane
Strike the full sounding chord?

But helms were glancing on the stream;
Spears ranged in close array;
And shields flung back a glorious beam
To the morn of fearful day.

And the mountain echoes of the land,
Swelled through the deep blue sky:
While, to soft strains, moved forth a band
Of men who moved to die!

They marched not with the trumpet's blast,
Nor bade the horn peal out;
And the laurel groves, as on they pass'd,
Rung with no battle shout.

They wished no clarion's voice to fire
Their souls with impulse high;
But the Dorian reed, and the Spartan lyre,
For the sons of Liberty!

And still sweet flutes, their path around,
Sent forth Æolian breath;
They needed not a sterner sound
To marshal them for death.

So moved they calmly to the field,
Thence never to return,
Save bearing back the Spartan shield,
Or on it proudly borne.

BOOK SALE,

BY J. HANSON.

AT THE CITY AUCTION ROOM, No. 46 Wood street, will positively be sold, a valuable collection of Law, Historical & Miscellaneous BOOKS, on Friday and Saturday evenings, the 27th and 28th inst. at 6 o'clock. for delivery.

☞ Catalogues ready for
November 20—3t

POONAH OR THEOREM PAINTING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he will give lessons, for a short time, explanatory of the new and elegant art of POONAH PAINTING. The great advantage of this style over every other is, that a knowledge of it may be obtained in a few lessons, and that it does not require any previous acquaintance with Painting or Drawing. ☞ Specimens of Flowers, Fruit, &c. may be seen at Mr. Hillier's New Looking Glass and Print Store, No. 7 Fifth street, near Market.

WM. HAYDON, from Philadelphia.

P. S.—The subscriber has a great variety of *ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS* for sale, which are well adapted for the use of chair painters, coach painters, carvers, &c.

November 20—tf.

I OFFER FOR SALE,

ON a liberal credit, OR FOR RENT, for three years, the very convenient NEW HOUSE in which I reside, No. 138 Liberty street.

☞ Whoever takes the house may also have the furniture, which, if not luxurious, is good, and will be sold on reasonable terms. I will give possession of the whole on the first of April next.

H. BONNET.

November 13—3*

DOCTOR W. H. RYAN'S Medical Work, entitled "the Medical Guide," is now in press, and will be ready for delivery by the 28th of January, 1830: the printers being the most precise in this city, it will, no doubt, be well executed. It is hoped this work will render general satisfaction to the public. It was originally published for the use of charitable gentlemen (or rather their ladies) who gave advice and medicine gratis to the poor, to enable them to know, by asking a few questions or by the patient's describing his situation, at once what was his ailment, and in a few moments, to prepare almost a specific remedy for his disease, that thereby they might spare cost, do good, and extend their charity to the greater portion of the human family.

If a man reflects for a moment, and recollects that those gentlemen and their ladies, in England, are persons of large fortunes, that draws their attention, more to pomp and grandeur, than to the study of medicine, and who must necessarily be but little acquainted with the medical science, he will at once see that this work is a plain rational system of domestic medicine, free from the jargon of professional technicalities, which thus enables a lady, &c. to know the disease of any sick applicant without study, and to give as good a receipt or medicine, as perhaps the best physician in London: having a directory to the work that points out the proper doses, of every kind of medicine, for every age, the proper vehicle, the effects of the medicine, and in what diseases the medicine is useful, it follows that this work must do general good here: it serves to point out the nature of man, by giving a short and full view of all the parts of the body, with their several uses, drawn from their composition and structure, the danger of neglecting colds, &c. &c. And what is still more important, it will enable all quickly to discern the able physician from the dangerous impostor.

The original work contains five hundred pages, octavo, and was sold to subscribers at $5 in boards: there is one hundred pages more of the same size to be added to the work, to be printed into duodecimo pages, and delivered to subscribers in boards, at $2. Any subscriber wishing to have a full bound copy, by paying his subscription in advance to Dr. W. H. Ryan, No. 104 Liberty street, will get a full bound copy at two dollars.

No farther subscriptions were intended to have been taken, but as this work is intended for the benefit of mankind, subscriptions will be received until the work is completed, after which period, the small number which may remain, will be sold full bound, at $3 50 each, to justify the proprietor for trouble and expense.

Pittsburgh Nov. 13, 1829.—3tw

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, about the first of August last, a red and white heifer, a slit in the under side of the left ear and about three years old. Also, last spring, a red and white cow, no ear marks, and about ten or twelve years old.

GEO. MERRIMAN.

Ohio township, Allegheny county, November 11, 1829 Nov. 13—3*

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

J. ANDREW SHULZE,

Governor of the said Commonwealth, to William Caven, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny.

WHEREAS, a vacancy has happened in the representation of this state in the House of Representatives of the United States, in consequence of the resignation of William Wilkins, Esq. who was elected in the sixteenth district, a member of the twenty-first Congress.

NOW THEREFORE, in pursuance of the provisions in such case made by the Constitution of the United States, and of the act of the General Assembly, passed the eighteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and five, I, J. ANDREW SHULZE, being vested with the executive authority of the State of Pennsylvania, have issued this WRIT, hereby commanding you, the said William Caven, to hold an election in the said county of Allegheny, on the third Tuesday, the 15th day of December next, for choosing a representative of this Commonwealth, in the House of Representatives of the United States, to fill the vacancy which has happened as aforesaid, and you are hereby required and enjoined to hold and conduct the said election, and make a return thereof, in the manner and form as by law is directed and required.

GIVEN under my hand and the great seal of the state, at Harrisburgh, this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and of the Commonwealth the fifty-fourth.

By the Governor. C. BLYTHE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act directing the mode of filling vacancies in the representation of the state in the House of Representatives of the United States, it is enacted and directed that, when the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue his writ, commanding the Sheriff or Sheriffs of the county or counties composing the Congressional District where a vacancy in the representation of this state in the House of Representatives of the United States may happen, to hold an election to supply such vacancy, said Sheriff or Sheriffs shall give fifteen days previous, due, and public notice, throughout said county or counties, of the time and places of holding such elections.

And whereas, John Andrew Shulze, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has by his writ, given under his hand and the great seal of the state at Harrisburgh, commanded me to hold an election on the *third Tuesday, the fifteenth day of December next*, to supply the vacancy in the representation of this state in the House of Representatives of the United States, created by the resignation of William Wilkins:

Now, therefore, I, WILLIAM CAVEN, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, in obedience to said writ, do make known, and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county, on the THIRD TUESDAY (FIFTEENTH DAY) OF DECEMBER NEXT, at the several election districts therein.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh, west of Wood street, from the Monongahela river, to where that street intersects Liberty street, from thence north of Liberty and west of Washington streets, are to meet at the court house in the said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh, east of Wood-street, and south of Liberty street to the line—together with the electors of that part of Pitt township adjoining and attached hereto, beginning on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Washington street, and running up said river to the mouth of Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence in a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, to the Monongahela, and thence down the said river to the city line, except so much thereof as is contained within the boundaries of the "Northern Liberties of the city of Pittsburgh," are also to meet at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of the borough of the "Northern Liberties of the city of Pittsburgh," included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the corner of Penn and Washington streets, on Alexander Laughlin's land, thence along the line of the City of Pittsburgh, to the middle of the Allegheny river, thence by the middle of the said river up the same to a point opposite John M'Donald and Joseph Patterson's line, adjoining O'Hara's property, thence south-eastwardly to said John M'Donald's and Patterson's line, and along said line and that of Boyle Irwin, to his south eastern corner, thence along his line at or near the foot of the hill commonly called Grant's hill, thence to the south eastern corner of the Methodist burying ground, thence along the southern line of the said burying ground, and by a line pursuing the course thereof to the line of the city of Pittsburgh, thence by said line to the place of beginning; are to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Taylor, in said borough.

The electors of Pitt township, (excepting so much thereof as goes to constitute part of the eastern election wards of the city of Pittsburgh, and the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh) are to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in the town of East Liberty, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township are to meet at the white house lately occupied by Thomas Neel, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabethtown.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house of James H. Neel, in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township, are to meet at the house of John Kerr, in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river at the mouth of Street's Run, thence down said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek, on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's farm, up to Willet'son Street's run (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Bryson) and thence down the said run to the place of beginning, (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of Dominic O'Conner, in Birmingham, in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house (formerly Matthew M'Coy's) in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township are to meet at the house of Audly M'Farland, in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Aton, in said township.

The electors of Findlay township, are to meet at the house of John Charles (now occupied by Mr. Mitchell) on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township (excepting those resident in the borough of Allegheny, and within the bounds of the reserved tract, opposite Pittsburgh) are to meet at the house of Wm. R. Graham (formerly Samuel Allen's) in said township.

The electors of the borough of Allegheny, and those resident within the bounds of the reserved tract, opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house of Robert Campbell, in said borough.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of Wm. Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, residing east of the following line: Beginning at or near the house of Joseph Lawson, in said township, and from thence a due north course to intersect the Butler county line, are to meet at the house of Benjamin Coe, Jun.

The electors of Deer township, residing west of the above mentioned line, are to meet at the house, late of John Connelly, deceased.

The electors of Franklin township, are to meet at the house of Samuel Neely, in said township.

And the electors of Indiana township, are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot,

One person to serve as MEMBER OF CONGRESS, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Wm. Wilkins.

And whereas in and by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed on the 18th day of February, 1805, it is directed that when any vacancy shall happen by death, resignation or otherwise, in the representation of the people of this State in the House of Representatives of the United States, the election to supply such vacancy shall be holden and conducted in the same manner and under the care and regulation of the same officers who conducted the next preceding annual election, subject to the same penalties as are or hereafter may be inflicted on delinquent election officers.

Also in and by an act of the General Assembly of this state, passed on the 3d day of April, 1821, it is directed that "it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that any person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the third Tuesday in December next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, the 15th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and of the independence of the United States, the fifty-fourth.

WM. CAVEN, *Sheriff.*

November 20—4t.

☞ *VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.* ☜

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale, in Lots to suit purchasers, A TRACT OF LAND, containing about One Hundred and Forty-Two Acres, lying on the Four Mile Run, in Pitt township. The Tract has been subdivided into Lots and Lanes, a diagram of which may be seen, and all other information had, upon application to either of the undersigned.

T. B. DALLAS,
W. W. FETTERMAN.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 20—6t

NOS. DRAWN in the Union Canal Lottery, Class 13 for 1829:

19 28 44 37 1 15 25 27 57

☞ Three Prizes of $1,000, one of $600, two of $200, besides many of inferior note, have been presented and paid by

G. A. COOK,
Ag't for Yates & M'Intyre.

Managers' Office, No. 68 Wood street,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 20, 1829.—3t

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

The Union Canal Lottery

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS NUMBER 14, FOR 1829.

To be drawn at Philadelphia,

On THURSDAY, December 17, 1829.

Yates and M'Intyre, Managers.

60 NUMBER LOTTERY—9 DRAWN BALLOTS.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
2	10,000	20,000
2	5,000	10,000
1	4 210	4,210
10	1,000	10,000
10	600	6,000
10	500	5,000
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
29	200	5,800
51	100	5,100
51	90	4,590
51	80	4,080
51	70	3,570
102	60	6,120
102	50	5,100
102	40	4,080
204	30	6,120
1122	20	22,440
11475	10	114,750

13395 prizes $273,760
20825 blanks—34220 tickets

Whole Tickets, $10; *Halves*, $5; *Quarters*, $2,50; *Eighths*, $1,25.

Orders from abroad (post paid) enclosing cash, or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The Register containing an official statement of the drawing will be sent to each adventurer.

☞ Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

Apply to, or address
GEO. A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood st. Pittsburgh.

Managers' Office, Nov. 20, 1829.

LOOK HERE!

I WILL LET, on Perpetual Lease, that valuable property in the city of Pittsburgh, situated on the east corner of Wood and Second streets, between Second and Third, 56 feet front on Wood street by 60 feet deep, and 60 feet front on Second street by 75 feet deep. Proposals will be taken, after paying a certain portion of money in hand. In case the above is not complied with, on or before the first day of January next ensuing, I will then lease it for the term of three years.

I also offer for sale, on reasonable terms, that valuable LOT OF GROUND, 60 feet front, in First street, running through to Second street, between Wood and Market streets.

☞ Information can be had, by calling on the subscriber, at No. 120, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

J. C. WINEBIDDLE.

Nov. 13—tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of A. M'Creery & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All claims by and against the concern, will be settled by A. M'Creery, by whom the business will hereafter be conducted.

A. M'CREERY,
DAVID L. BROWNE.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5, 1829. Nov. 10.—3t

WM. G. DAVIS & CO.

MAIN STREET, BLAIRSVILLE,

WILL attend to Receiving, Storing, and Forwarding Merchandise of every description which may be confided to their care, to be conveyed by either the canal or land carriage.

ALSO,

A general Agency & Commission Business.

Blairsville, Oct. 30—7t

WHOLESALE

QUEENSWARE, Glass & China Warehouse,

WOOD STREET.

Thomas G. Gaylord

IS now receiving large supplies of QUEENSWARE and CHINA, which, added to his former stock, will make his assortment very large and complete.

He is prepared to pack all orders at the shortest notice, and at the lowest Baltimore and Philadelphia prices, with very low carriage.

Western merchants, who wish to sell assorted crates, and retailers, are invited to call and furnish themselves on as accommodating terms as can be had east or west of the mountains.

Pittsburgh, May 8.

Through to Baltimore in 3 and a half days.

IMPORTANT TO BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA TRAVELLERS.

EAGLE line of Splendid Post Coaches leaves Griffith's Pittsburgh Hotel, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; by the way of Mount Pleasant, Somerset, Bedford, M'Connelsburgh, and Chambersburgh, to Baltimore and Philadelphia, through in three and a half days, travelling by day-light only.

Superior Coaches, first rate teams, and careful, sober drivers, are on this route.

FOR JAS. REESIDES & Co.
Proprietors.
WM. FULLER, *Agent.*

Nov. 10.—4w

For Sale,

A COMPLETE set of Coppersmith's Tools, and a number of Tin Plate Worker's do. Inquire of

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
No. 12 Market Street

May 12—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, on the Monongahela River: apply at the Office Bank United States, in Pittsburgh.

August 21, 1829.—tf.

☞ A FARM FOR SALE. ☜

THE subscribers offer for sale the TRACT OF LAND lately occupied by the Rev. John Riddell, deceased, situated on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; two miles from Noblestown, and ten miles from the City of Pittsburgh. The state road from Williamsburgh to Pittsburgh runs through the tract. It contains 430 acres, of which about 200 are cleared; upwards of 50 acres of first rate bottom, 20 of which are in meadow; the whole in good repair and well watered. There are on the premises 3 good Dwelling-houses, and two Barns, two Apple and Peach Orchards, abundance of Stone Coal, and a good Mill-Seat.

☞ The tract will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. The terms will be made known by either of the executors, who reside near the land.

HUGH RIDDELL,
WM. STURGEON,
BENJAMIN KELSO, } *Ex'rs.*

October 13, 1829.—tf

FOR SALE,

THE BASSENHEIM FURNACE, together with a suitable quantity of LAND, situated near Zelienople, Butler county, on the Connoquinessing Creek.

The Furnace is worked by a Steam Engine, in complete order.

For further particulars and the terms, inquire of *Neville B. Craig, Esq.* or *Mr. Charles L. Volz*, Pittsburgh, or *Mr. P. L. Passavant*, Zelienople.

July 28.—w3m.

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops*, as agents for the Messrs. *Crosbys*. The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G. Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville. Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O;) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingsburgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

☞ Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by L Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia*, and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore*. Each bottle contains 45 doses—price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of

DR G. DAWSON,
Wood Street Pittsburgh.

May 5, 1829—1yism.

Land For Sale.

A PLANTATION and tract of 180 acres, 3 miles North of the Ohio river, 2 miles S. of Johnston's mills, 4 miles E. of Economy, and 16 miles N. W. of Pittsburgh: *Is a good stand for a Blacksmith's shop*, having been occupied as such for several years.

ALSO—SEVERAL TRACTS and parts of tracts, in the same quarter of the country, and some in Beaver county.

ALSO—A TRACT of IMPROVED LAND situate on both sides of the Greensburgh, Turnpike Road between 9 and 10 miles from Pittsburgh; abounds with coal, and partly with limestone.

ALSO—Land in Armstrong and Indiana counties, North of Penn. Canal, also in Mercer and Crawford counties,

Apply to A. Way & Co. Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road.

DAVID SHIELDS.

Feb. 15, 1829—wtf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination.) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

NEW MUSIC.—PIANO FORTES.

W. R. COPPOCK has received, and for sale, at his Music Room, 39 Second-st. opposite the Post Office, two elegant Piano Fortes, from the celebrated factory of Firth & Hale, New York; which, for quality of tone, and evenness of touch, are not equalled in this place. Also, a choice collection of MUSIC, comprising all the new and fashionable Songs, Marches, Rondos, Variations, &c. &c. of New York and Boston; the whole will be disposed of at the original price.

Ladies wishing to obtain music, can hear the same played over before purchasing.

Mr. Coppock's class for Young Ladies on the Piano Forte, with singing, is now commencing.—Application to be made as above.

N. B.—Piano Fortes tuned.

October 6, 1829.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER whose name is affixed to the firm of Steele and Carlisle advertised below, was the *sole Capitalist* in the late firm of *W. Steele & Co.* I. STEELE.

November 9th 1827—tf.

STEELE & CARLISLE,

(Successors of W. Steele & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

LEAF and Manufactured TOBACCO
JUNIATA IRON—assorted
ditto NAILS do
ditto Nail, Spike and Deck Rods
Shovels—Spades—Axes and Hoes
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS
Pig and Bar LEAD—White Lead in Oil
Wire Sifters, assorted—Drawing Chains
Superior Spanish SEGARS, &c. &c

Pittsburgh, November 9—tf

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by by Mr. Joseph Barclay.

Also,—LOT No. 12, Brown's plan, bounded by No. 11 O'Hara street, Bedford alley and Brown street: 28 feet in front, by 123½ feet deep.

For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, corner of Water street and Cherry alley.

JAMES SCOTT.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1829.—wtf.

BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL a number of BUILDING LOTS, adjoining my late residence in the vicinity of Pittsburgh—A plan of the same may be seen, and terms made known by calling at No. 12, corner of Market and Front street.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 20—tf.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER.

Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

COTTON AND WOOLLEN Machinery.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at No. 24, Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where they have fitted up their shop in a superior stile with the most approved tools; and that they are now ready to receive any order in their line. Also TURNING LATHES, of various descriptions, and many other kinds of tools, will be made and finished to order.

F. A. Bemis recently came from Massachusetts, and has been for many years engaged in the building of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, and has had access to the principal shops in the eastern States where he has acquired a knowledge of the most approved machinery now in use. We solicit a share of public patronage, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to give perfect satisfaction.

Application can be made at the Machine Shop, or to Messrs. L. & P. Peterson, on the corner of Market and Front streets.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

☞ Having a contract for cotton machinery now on hand, persons desirous of examining the work, can have an opportunity by calling at the machine shop.

F. A. B. & Co.,

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1829—eptf.

FRESH & WARM

WINTER GOODS.

JUST received, direct from the Philadelphia auctions, a fresh and complete assortment of Winter Goods: consisting of blue, mixed & black broad cloths; yellow, white, and red flannels; red and green baize, and black and drab bearskins; rose, point, and duffield blankets; green floor cloth; bombazetts, bombazines, rattinetts and merinos; lamb's wool half hose, and black and slate hose; fine fancy cravats.

Also, 150 pieces of 7-8, 4-4, & 9-8 bleached and unbleached Muslins, and a fine assortment of other seasonable goods.

ISAAC HARRIS.

Nov. 13.—3t

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

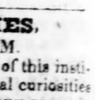
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

TO RENT,

A BRICK HOUSE in Third, between Wood and Market Streets. Inqure of



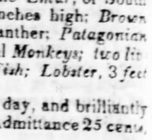
CHAS. H. ISRALL,
Paterson's Row.

Sept. 1.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.



For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed I. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

GREAT CURIOSITIES,

AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst which are—

Two living *White Crows*; the *Emur*, or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high; *Brown Tiger*, or Great American Panther; *Patagonian Penguin*; *Coatimundi*; several *Monkeys*; *two living Porcupines*; *Porcupine Fish*; *Lobster*, 3 *feet long*; *Shells, Corals, &c. &c.*

The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.

August 18, 1829.—tf.

NEW & FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS & SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are
Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do
Gentlemen's Calf-skin, Morrocco and Best skin Boots,
Do Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do dancing and walking Pumps,
Do over Shoes—*not gum elastic*,
Do coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pitsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of good quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colored and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.

Pittsburgh, Feb, 27, 1829—wtf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant twelve miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coalbanks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market, either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

August 7, 1829—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News INK, for fall and summer use, in kegs from 12 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

June 6—tf